Par. S.2.1.1.52
836

Saturday,
19th December, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (Inland)
Price Two Shillings (Foreign)

THE Acc. No. 25235
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES Dated 25.11.21
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Saturday, 19th December, 1953

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*No Questions: Part I not published*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, on the 17th of this month, you were good enough to direct the Leader of the House to make a statement yesterday as to what the intentions of Government are with reference to the Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill. The Act is expiring on the 31st January, 1954. The Leader of the House undertook to do so but it was not done yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it might have been by a slip.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The idea is that if this House was unable to dispose of that Bill before it rises—and obviously it cannot—then, in view of the fact that the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act is due to expire on the 31st January, very likely an ordinance will have to be promulgated. We introduced the Bill with the definite object that the House may know as to what the intention of the Government is. The House is likely to meet—no date has been fixed, and the Leader of the House will inform you about it. I imagine that the House is meeting some time about the middle of February—this way or that—and if an ordinance is promulgated, then, the ordinance will be laid on the Table at the earliest possible opportunity, and the House will be in a position to discuss the Bill which will be before the House within a month or so. But I cannot possibly commit the Government to say that there will be no Press Act and the gap will be allowed to continue. It is a very important matter and it is none of my fault that owing to the congestion of legislative business the Bill cannot be taken up. That is the position as it stands today.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I may submit that this is not a proper way of dealing with this House. It happened, Sir, last time, and I drew your attention during the debates on the 16th of last month, that Sir ordinances have been issued in between the sessions, including two Bills which were pending before the House for long, long months; and I had occasion to bring it to your notice in another place, in view of the huge spillover of legislative business which has not been disposed of by this House, it is more than likely, not only this Bill but other Bills also will be converted into ordinances, that is, legislation by executive action. I am only making this reference, Sir, to suggest to you whether Government cannot agree to some sort of machinery which they agreed to at the time of the PEPSU Bills—special Parliamentary committees in between the sessions provided they were urgent—before they bring the Bills and convert them into ordinances. I feel this is an invasion on the

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

legislative competence of this House, and this is resorted to in order to get priority for certain Bills, which normally would not come. Incidentally, this Bill never came before the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): We do protest against the course suggested by the hon. Home Minister. It is no good saying like that in a lighthearted manner. It is very bad. It is really treating the House in a cavalier fasmion. They knew well that the Act was to expire on a particular date. The Government ought to have arranged the legislative business accordingly. It ought to have been ready weeks ago. It ought to have been taken up; the House should have dealt with the matter properly and discussed the matter. It is not right, Sir, to press it before this House this way, and then to go on legislating by means of an ordinance This is playing with the House and not treating the House with proper courtesy and proper respect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There have been certain Bills which have been brought before the House. However, this Bill, being very important, should have been brought first. Therefore, I feel that by keeping this Bill over, they have left open the door for getting it through by an ordinance. They should have brought this Bill, first, before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into an argument. Was it not one of the items included in the list of urgent business which Government wanted to put through?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: To the best of my recollection, it never came before the Business Advisory Committee.

Dr. Katju: I bow to the superior judgment of my hon. friend Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. I am very serious. I thought that Government was dealing with the House extremely fairly. The Constitution provides for the promulgation of an ordinance, and also for the enactment of legislation by this House; and whenever the House is not in session, well, there is the constitutional provision. I wanted to let the House know that the present intention was to further extend the operation of the Press Act by another year or so. Supposing they had kept quiet and in the month of January, 15th, 16th or say 29th, an ordinance is promulgated, there could be neither constitutional, nor equitable nor logical nor fair, objection to it. I am blamed by my hon. friend that I have been doing something very improper. The Act is due to expire. Sir, on the 31st January, and everybody knows—I think all hon. Members must have known—that having regard to the conditions prevailing in the Press in India, no Government can possibly get rid of that Act, much as I would like to do so.

Mr. Speaker: Well, the point has sufficiently been made out. I do not know whether it would be right on my part to suggest to the hon. Home Minister. The real difficulty arises because, when it was suggested to the Business Advisory Committee that they should allot time for certain Bills, I had specifically asked the Government to give us a complete list of the legislative measures which they wanted to finish in this session. It was not possible to allot time piecemeal and then the Committee were given a complete list, as we were then told, as to the business which Government wanted to put through during this session. Had this Bill been included in that, perhaps the Business Advisory Committee would have taken a different view as regards the priorities and allotment of time. It was not only a list of business that they wanted to bring before the House, but also of the Bills which they wanted to introduce. I think it would have been better if a mention of this Bill had been made. Of course, I would tell the hon. Members who are raising objections, that they should not attribute to Government the intention of keeping over the Bill particularly for passing an ordinance in that manner. It is not a question of dealing with the House

lightly, as the hon. Members seem to suppose, but I do not think that Government ...

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, may I submit a word with your permission? The Business Advisory Committee disposed of all the Bills placed before it on the 7th of this month. The programme was, as you know, drawn up under your distinguished Chairmanship. On the 15th, this Bill was introduced. There are still four more days for this session. This Bill could have been included.

Mr. Speaker: Had it been included, the Members would have been able to judge—they would have been in a position to judge—of the necessity for priorities, and it would have been placed first. Of course, I do not think anybody can challenge the constitutional position that the Government have got the right to issue an ordinance whenever they like.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In an emergency.

Mr. Speaker: The word is not 'emergency'. It is 'urgency'. There is no question of 'emergency'. I think, if I remember aright, the article speaks of 'urgency,' and not 'emergency.' I believe 'emergency' was the expression used in the old Government of India Act. But, however, though there is a right, naturally one would not like to have an ordinance whenever there is a possibility of legislation being enacted. That is the whole point.

Dr. Katju: One word. The business is so congested that there are Bills now outstanding, which are of great importance, before this House and which were introduced in February last. We are doing—I am not blaming anybody —everything in an orderly manner and time is fixed. There is, for instance, the Ajmer Durga Khwaja Bill, and many others. What can be done now? Let my hon. friends forego the discussion on preventive detention and let the discussion on the Press Bill be taken up. I have no objection to that. That will probably be finished in a day.

Mr. Speaker: Let us close the discussion on this.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Article 123 is perfectly clear.

> "If at any time the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action....."

Where is the immediacy in regard to this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into a discussion of that. It is a matter in the discretion of the President and cannot be controlled by this House.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion on the motion moved by the hon. the Home Minister:

> "That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Now we have got for this motion, according to the time allotted, one hour and forty minutes. I have calculated the time taken up and we have to finish this within one hour and forty minutes.

What time will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Many points have been raised. I should like anything between twenty to thirty minutes to meet them.

Mr. Speaker: So that leaves the House about one hour and ten minutes. A request was made yesterday that the time-limit be ten minutes. I think that was agreed to. I find that a large number of members naturally desire to participate in the debate. It

[Mr. Speaker]

is the desire of the Chair to accommodate as many members as possible, but obviously I cannot satisfy the desire of forty-seven members whose names have been given to me. It is also impossible to make a selection. So, we will have to proceed at randum.

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch.—Castes): May I suggest that the time allotted be two hours today, instead of one hour and forty minutes?

Mr. Speaker: We will see to that. Let us not take any more time now.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि टाइम थोड़ा और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, आप टाइम बढ़ाने के बजाय कटॅल करते हैं । बीच में इन्टरफिअरेन्स कर के टाइम कटॅल होता है ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkenal—West Cuttack): Sir, I was saying yesterday that the approach that the Government has made to the problem of the advancement of tribal people is all wrong. It is wrong for this reason that the education of these people must be of an entirely different sort from the education that we have been imparting. Their good qualities, such as spirit of independence, truthfulness, straightforwardness, self-reliance, their love of play, dances, etc., must be preserved. In order to preserve these a different syllabus has to be prepared and it can be prepared only by people who have knowledge of anthropology and who have studied the life of the tribal people, because there are hundreds of tribes, not only one tribe. Instead of that what are we doing in the schools for tribal people? I know that in these schools in Orissa instruction in Hindu scriptures, Hindu shastras, about Ramayana and Mahabharata is imparted, which will not benefit them to the extent that it does us. Besides that I know that in certain boarding schools where tribal boys and girls study, men teachers are in charge of the hostels as Superintendents. This is highly undesirable. I have in mind just now an institution in Manipur and I hope the Home Minister will enquire thoroughly into its affairs, because what I have heard is not to the credit of the Government.

Then again in regard to the Scheduled Castes there are very few schools in the Harijan bastis: there are no dispensaries; nor is any instruction imparted in hygiene. That is why I said yesterday that these are the things that are needed for making a beginning towards the advancement of these people, not the institution of a few stipends or building of schools. To prepare these people to be leaders of their community these schools have been established in the form of a replica of the public schools of England, where particular boys are trained to be leaders and not the average people. That is why I agree with my hon. friend Mr. hatterjee **who said yesterday** that primary education should be stopped for some time for caste people in the villages. I do not exactly mean that it should be stopped, but building of ew schools **in the villages** should be stopped for some years, so that all the money could be diverted to building schools for Harijans and tribal peoples.

Sir, this is a tremendous work—to advance these people who are so backward in comparison with the other people in India,—and it needs hundreds of crores of rupees. Having five crores for a year or Rs. forty crores for the whole Five Year period, I believe, is not sufficient, but I do think that even this money that is made available for this purpose is something. Prior to 1947 no attempt had been made to advance these people, except by a few Christian missionaries in the tribal areas. This money, though it is a very small amount, is a good beginning. But it has also to be seen that this money is properly spent. I am more interested in that, because I know most of this money goes to waste. For instance I know of one school in my constituency where tiled sheds have

been put up in a jungle place and about a lakh of rupees has been spent for the education of 40 or 50 tribal children. In two years' time, I have noticed lately, this shed is crumbling down. I know the contractor who had got the contract is a man who had gathered votes for a particular party.

Similarly the workers that are being employed in the campaign for removal of untouchability and tribal work are mostly Congress workers and Congress sympathisers. I am sorry to mention this because my conclusion is that these people are being posted in villages to do work at the village level in order to consolidate the Congress in those areas and be prepared for the next general election.

I also wish to mention here that lately when the Untouchability Removal Committee was formed in Orissa, it consisted of public workers in which there is only one opposition group represented by two people and all the rest are Congressmen.

It seems to me that the Governments in the States are taking it for granted that they are the only people, that their party is the only party that can serve the people who are backward, that they alone can do work for the upliftment of the country. That is absolutely wrong. There are people outside that party who have as much interest in the advancement of the tribal people and the scheduled castes as there are in the ruling party.

Sir, I have only these two points to mention, that the tribal people's education should be done on a different level altogether and that things like amenities in the villages, the ordinary rudiments of health, water, teaching of health measures, giving medicine and so forth in a dispensary, these are very necessary things, and attention should be given more to these things than to having a few stipends and a few scholarships to go to foreign countries.

श्री एम० बी० वैश्य (अहमदाबाद—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन से यह कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर हमारे भाइयों ने चर्चा की। मैं इस के सब अमेंडमेंट्स को देख गया। इन में कोई भी ऐसा भाई नहीं होगा जिस ने न बताया हो कि हमारे लिये एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री की जाय। हमारे श्रीकान्तजी, जो स्वर्गीय पूज्य बापा के शिष्य हैं, उन के हाथ में आगे के वास्ते यह काम आ गया है, लेकिन उन के अकेले के हाथ से यह सारा काम निबट नहीं सकता। यह तो सात करोड़ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों और अलग से जितने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं, करीब १२ करोड़ की, जनता पिछड़ी हुई गिनी जाती है, उन का प्रश्न है। यह भारत की एक तिहाई मानव जाति का प्रश्न है। उस के लिये हमारी सरकार अगर रुपये आने और पाई के हिसाब से करेगी तो यह काम कैसे चल सकता है। इस देश की इन जातियों को उठाने के लिये तो जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च हो सके करना चाहिये, क्योंकि जैसे एक लोहे की जंजीर टूट जाय तो उसे मजबूत करनी पड़ती है, उसी तरह इन एक तिहाई भारतवासियों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये, उन को शिक्षा देने के लिये, उन का जीवन सुधारने के लिये, हमारी गवर्नमेंट को बहुत कुछ खर्च करना चाहिये। मैं आप को बताऊं कि सन् १९१७ से पूज्य महात्मा गांधी के साथ हम को रहना पड़ा है। सन् १९१८ में वह एक अस्पृश्य परिषद् के अध्यक्ष थे, वहां से उन्हों ने जो फ़रमाया था वह आप को सुनाता हूं। वहां हम लोगों ने उन को जो हमारी दशा थी वह बताई थी और उन्हों ने भी देश भर में घूम कर अछूतों की क्या दशा है वह भली भांति समझ ली थी। उन्हों ने अध्यक्षता के मंच से फरमाया कि अगर मेरे मरने से पहले इस अस्पृश्यता का काम खत्म नहीं हुआ तो मैं भगवान से यह प्रार्थना नहीं करूंगा कि मुझे स्वर्ग मिले, किन्तु भगवान से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि भंगी के यहां जन्म ले कर मैं अपना अधूरा काम फिर पूरा कर

[श्री एम० बी० वैश्य]

सकूं। यह हमारे राष्ट्रपिता पूज्य गांधी जी के विचार थे, जिन को हम राष्ट्रपिता के नाम से पुकारते हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर उन के राज्यकीय वारिस बने हुए हैं और हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार महात्मा गान्धी जी के आदर्शों पर चलने वाली है, उन्हीं राष्ट्रपिता के आदर्शों व जिन के प्रयत्नों से यह सारा भारतवर्ष स्वतन्त्र हुआ। वही अछूतों और वनवासियों के लिये अब जो भाई इस समय यहां पार्लामेंट में हैं वह हमारी सरकार से और सरकार से ही नहीं सब मैम्बरों से यह अपना हक़ मांग रहे हैं कि आप को चाहिये कि आप उन की सब तरह से सहायता करें।

हमारे लिये मन्दिरों की क्या दशा है, हमारे सन्त भावे जी पर वहां वैद्यनाथ के मन्दिर में क्या हुआ, यह अब आप को क्या सुनाऊं। कुंओं पर पानी भरने के लिये हमारे ही बड़ोदा स्टेट में मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में माथासूल गांव में गत चौथी तारीख को हरिजनों द्वारा सरकार को इत्तिला देने पर और पुलिस के बन्दोबस्त के साथ वे हरिजन सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के कुओं पर पानी भरने के लिये गये। तो वह उस वक्त तो चले गये। पर जब रात अंधेरी हुई तो उस गांव के पाटीदार ही नहीं बल्कि इर्द गिर्द के भी पाटीदारों ने सब ने मिल कर अछूतों की बस्ती पर हमला किया और बड़ी भयंकर मार पीट की। उन के घरों को नुक़सान पहुंचाया, उन की साल और रेंटिया तोड़ दिये। यह कारोबार तो पानी भरने पर हुआ है। यह खबर हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब को मिलने पर वह अब इस को देख रहे हैं और सब कुछ ठीक कर रहे हैं। तो भी उस गांव के हरिजन काफ़ी खतरे में हैं और इस तरह की हालत पानी भरने के लिये है।

अब आप देखेंगे कि जो ६०० राजा महाराजा थे उन को आप ने समझा कर यहां रैयत बना दिया है। लेकिन हमारे लिये जहां बस्तियां हैं, वह कई जगह ज़मींदारों की ज़मीन पर हैं। आज भी उन हरिजनों को बेगार करनी पड़ती है, आज भी उन को मुफ्त काम करना पड़ता है। क़ायदे में तो बेगार छोड़ दी गयी है, लेकिन वह क्या करें क्योंकि उन ज़मींदारों की ज़मीन पर वह रहते हैं। अगर वे थोड़ा सा भी सिर ऊंचा करें, यह हरिजन, चमार और भंगी ज़रा भी अकड़ते हैं तो घर से उनको बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। इसलिये मेरी तो सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि ज़मींदारी आप ने खत्म की तो कम से कम जिस ज़मीन पर ये हरिजन रहते हैं वह तो सरकार को इन ज़मींदारों से छुड़ा देनी चाहिये, या एकबारगी कर के हरिजनों को दे देनी चाहिये। एक दफ़ा मैं ने हमारे पूज्य खेर साहब को कहा था कि अगर आप को हरिजन मोहल्ला देखना हो तो आप को कोई किसी से पूछने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। वह तो गांव के बाहर गन्दी से गन्दी जगह होगा, जहां कूड़ा करकट गांव का इकट्ठा होता होगा। वहीं हमारे हरिजनों का मोहल्ला होगा, जहां म्यूनिसिपैलिटी कूड़ा डलवाती है वहां हरिजनों की बस्ती होगी उसी जगह पर जाजरू होते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि हरिजनों की बस्ती के पास में ही म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की तरफ़ से सार्वजनिक जाजरू बनाये जाते हैं। यही दशा आज भी बनी हुई है। हम तो आशा रखते थे कि जब पूज्य महात्मा जी की तरफ से हमारा राज्य होगा तो इन १२ कोटि से अधिक जनता के साथ अच्छा बरताव होगा।

अब अभी काम तो ज़रूर कुछ चल रहा है, लेकिन वह मन्द गति से चलता है और इस तरह से काशी कैसे पहुंचा जायगा। दस वर्ष में तो सारा काम करने की आप ने संविधान में अवधि रखी है कि इन हरिजनों को ऊंची जातियों के लोगों के साथ मिला देना है। लेकिन

इस तरह से काम चलेगा तो हम को काशी पहुंचना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं तो यह विनती करता हूं कि कम से कम इन लोगों की ऐजूकेशन के लिये, विद्या के लिये, बहुत कुछ करना चाहिये। मैं ने रिपोर्ट में देखा कि केवल ११ महीने में हमारे ४१ हजार कैंडिडेट ने एम्प्लायमैंट ब्यूरो में अर्जियां दी हैं। इतनी बेकारी हमारे अन्दर बढ़ गयी है। हम इसलिये आप से कहते हैं कि कोई भी अफिस ऐसा नहीं हो, कोई भी मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी न हो कि जहां कम से कम १२ परसैंट हमारे लोग न हों। वहां होने पर और लोग भी पढ़ेंगे। अगर हमारे भाई वहां नौकर हो जाते हैं तो और माता पिता जो हरिजन होते हैं, वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये उत्सुक बन जाते हैं। लेकिन जब जो पढ़े लिखे हैं उन को ही नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह कहते हैं कि हमें पढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत है, पढ़ाने के बाद इन को हमारी गवर्नमैंट में जल्द नौकरी तो मिलती नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि कई डबल ग्रेजुएट हैं, उन को भी बैठे रहना पड़ता है। इस तरह जो हमारे पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उन को नौकरी जल्द नहीं मिलती, यह दशा है। कम से कम इस को तो सुधारना चाहिये। यह मानव जाति का प्रश्न है। मैं खास तौर से हमारे सदस्यगणों से भी विनती करता हूं कि सरकार तो केवल क़ायदा बना देगी, केवल इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार के क़ायदे से तो हमें थोड़ा लकड़ी अटकाने का सहारा मिल जाता है, लेकिन जब तक जनता सहायता नहीं करेगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये जनता की सहायता की जरूरत है।

ए.: भाई ने कल कहा था कि मिनिस्टरों को हर एक को प्राइवेट नौकरी में हरिजनों को रखना चाहिए। हम लोग यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारे लोग केवल प्योन और कुक ही बने रहें। लेकिन वह इसलिये आदमियों के संसर्ग में आयेंगे और महसूस करेंगे कि हम भी मनुष्य हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने तो हमें मनुष्य बना दिया लेकिन अब वही हिन्दू धर्म के फौलोअर्स इन को नीचे गिरा रहे हैं। उन को चाहिये कि वह हमारी मदद करें। एक बहन ने कहा था कि अंग्रेज मिशनरियों ने वहां आसाम में आ कर कितना अच्छा काम किया। उन्होंने क्या किया? जो कोई भी क्रिश्चियन थे उन को जरा सहायता दी है तो वह उन का बन जाता है।

2 P.M.

मैं गये साल जब पटियाला गया था तो वहां अपने हरिजन भाइयों को देख कर दंग हो गया कि वह सारे के सारे सिक्ख हो गये थे। वहां पर उन हरिजन भाइयों की सिक्खों ने मदद की होगी, इसलिये वह सिक्ख हो गये और आज भी आप देखते हैं कि देश भर में जो हमारे क्रिश्चियन भाई लोग हैं, वह ज्यादातर ऐसे ग़रीब, निर्धन और दबी हुई जातियों के हैं और उन पददलित लोगों का जब आप हाथ नहीं पकड़ते, तो विवश हो कर दूसरा जब उन को हाथ से पकड़ कर ऊपर उठाता है, तो वे उस के साथ हो जाते हैं। इसलिए यह हमारा सब का धर्म और कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस अछूतोद्धार के काम में उन की उन्नति करने के काम में सब जाति के लोगों को बिना धर्म का भेदभाव किये और बिना पार्टी का ख़याल किये सब को इस काम में लग जाना चाहिये, यह अकेले कांग्रेस वालों का ही काम नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो एक नेशनल प्राबलम है, और सब को इस काम में जुट जाना चाहिये। आप के सिर्फ यहां एक क़ानून बना देने से कि हम ने तो यह क़ानून बना दिया है कि जो कोई तुम को अछूत मानेगा, तो हम उन को जेल भेज देंगे, यह कहना पर्याप्त नहीं होगा, आप के एक भाई

[श्री एम० बी० वैश्य]

का हल नहीं होने वाला है, यह देशव्यापी समस्या है और इस के लिए गांव गांव में जा कर प्रचार करना चाहिये और सवर्ण हिन्दुओं में जो यह छुआछूत की भावना भरी हुई है, उस को खत्म करना है। जहां तक सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कानून बनाने का सवाल है, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं और हमारा पूरा सहयोग और समर्थन सरकार के साथ है, पर इतने ही से काम बनने वाला नहीं है, इसके लिए तो पूरे हिन्दू समाज में आमूल परिवर्तन करना है, उन के हृदयों को पलटना है, जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारा बेड़ा पार होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं तो अपने श्री कैलाश नाथ भगवान् से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप रुपये, आना और पाई में इस विषय में हिसाब मत कीजिये। मैं तो आप से कहता हूं कि हमें कोई नयी मिनिस्ट्री अथवा मिनिस्टर की जरूरत नहीं है, आप ही इसके लिए काफी हैं, आप ही इस के मिनिस्टर बने रहिये और आप अगर चौबीसों घंटे मनसा, वाचा और कर्मणा केवल हरिजन जाति का काम करें तो हमें कोई एक अलग मिनिस्टर की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ की ओर से अकेला मेम्बर यहां पर आया हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने इस विषय पर मुझे जो बोलने का मौका दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप को बहुत ही धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thimmaiah.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I point out, Sir, that no speaker from the Communist Benches has been called.

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to distribute the time as far as I can. Obviously, it is impossible to accommodate all the Members.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): For the last three days, I have been asking for a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch, Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this subject. In the last report Shri Shrikant had suggested that central legislation is necessary to abolish untouchability. The hon. Home Minister is going to introduce central legislation making the practice of untouchability a cognisable offence. I thank the Government for that legislation. But, I will have to tell the Government that I am not satisfied with mere legislation itself. There are so many legislations for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are only in the books. I submit to the hon. Minister that when they make the legislation, they should see that the legislation is properly and effectively implemented. People should know that there is this legislation and then untouchability will vanish. Merely making a legislation and keeping it in the books is not at all good. It will only be a show, and the Scheduled Caste people may continue to suffer this tyranny.

I want to point out to the hon. Minister that untouchability is the only root cause for the economic exploitation and backwardness of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people. So long as untouchability remains in the country, it has its repercussions on the minds of the Scheduled Caste people and they will have a sort of a mind which will not be conducive for the unity of the country. Government should always bear this in mind and see that active steps are taken to eradicate untouchability as early as possible.

Regarding the economic problems of these people, last time when the report was discussed, Shri Datar, the hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs said that the Scheduled Caste people cannot be treated separately in the matter of economic amelioration. I

should like to tell the hon. Minister that if the Government does not give special consideration to the Scheduled castes and take special measures, we can never improve their economic condition and they will remain backward for several centuries. Only the upper classes that are just above the Harijans will be benefited by the various plans and projects that are going on under the Five Year Plan. I want to make this very clear. Unless the Government takes steps to give them lands under their control and also give them some encouragement to become agriculturists, their economic conditions can never improve.

So far as development of cottage industries is concerned, I have seen in the States that the Government gives loans only to those who are rich enough to give security. The Scheduled Caste people being poor, are not in a position to furnish security and so they are not getting loans. They are unable to develop their small scale industries. The Government should make it a point to see that as far as possible, some loans are given to the Scheduled Caste people to develop their industries. The Bhoodan movement is going on and a lot of land is under the control of the Government. The State Governments may distribute the lands to the Scheduled Caste people and help them to settle on land and form an agricultural colony. I do not want the Government to form agricultural colonies for the Harijans separately. There are so many landless people in the country. You may pick up some caste Hindus who are landless and take some of the Harijans who are landless and settle them in a place where the land is available and help them to form an agricultural colony. That would, to some extent, solve their economic problem.

There are so many Government factories and private factories. They are all monopolised by the other people. Harijan youngsters and Tribal youngsters are not getting any appointments in these factories. I request the Government to see that at least in the Government factories Harijan youngsters are taken up, trained, and given a stipend so that they may be absorbed in the same factory. This will give jobs at least to some people. I know the Government cannot provide land for all the Harijans because the extent of land is not also growing along with the growth of population But, in the private factories and in the Government factories, the Harijan young men and women could be easily absorbed. I have seen many factories. Take, for example, the Telephone factory. Our youngsters do not get any chance there. Take the Machine tool factory which has been opened. One or two Harijans are taken. If you ask the authorities there, they say; we have taken two or three; your representation is there that is enough. Our people are left without any lands, without any jobs, without any means of living.

What should they do and how should they live? I want to know what the Government's answer is to this question.

Coming to Government service, the Home Ministry has issued an order that 16 2/3 per cent. of the non-gazetted posts should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and 12 per cent. of the gazetted posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am sorry to note that this is not at all implemented. It has become a mere show. I can say that Another thing we come to notice is that the Public Service Commission generally advertises that such and such vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes, and then they put in a clause that if no suitable candidate is available the vacancy will be treated as unreserved. This word suitable that is used is vague. It is not definite. I cannot understand what is meant by "suitable". Does it mean that when qualified candidates do not apply for the post it will be treated as unreserved, or that even when qualified candidates apply but are not considered to be suitable at the interview by the Public Service Commission, then the post will be treated as unreserved. This has to be made clear by the hon. Minister. If you want to

[Shri Thimmaiah]

observe strictly this reservation of 16½ per cent., do it; otherwise say that Government does not want to observe it. Next I request the hon. Minister that at least for the period of ten years for which you have given protection and constitutional safeguards to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there should be Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representatives on the Central Public Service Commission and on all the Public Service Commissions of the States. This is very essential because the educated men and women of the Scheduled Castes today are helpless and the Government also does not care whether that rule is observed strictly or not. I put a question to the hon. Deputy Minister of Communications whether this Home Ministry order is observed strictly in case of appointments. He said it would not be possible for him to implement it. I can understand that when there are no technically qualified Harijans available in special cases, then the posts can be treated as unreserved and they can appoint qualified candidates, but if candidates are not selected when they are available and they appear for interview, and if the reservation order is not observed, then we cannot have full representation in Government service.

Another point that the Government should note is that the Scheduled Caste people have since immemorial times suffered social tyranny and they are landless, and even today they are doing many things which no human being would do. If they want some appointment, and if you do not give them, what about their fate, and how can they prosper? You can easily thing of that. In the interests of the nation itself adequate representation should be given to them in Government service.

Lastly, I bring to the notice of this House one point. In every State Legislature you can see there are many representatives of the Scheduled Castes. In every Legislature, there are a good number of Members representing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but you will find no adequate representation for them in the Treasury benches. This has become a common thing throughout the States, and in the Centre also. I need not point this out. The Home Minister knows it better than I. We, the Scheduled Caste people, for the first time in the history of India, have got elected in the General Elections and by the grace of Mahatma Gandhi we are here, and when we have come for the first time in the Legislature in adequate numbers, when a constitutional Government is functioning, naturally, Sir, we expect that adequate representation for the Scheduled Caste people should be given in the Treasury Benches. It is very essential.

I hope the Home Minister will consider all this, and also consider our feelings. I request him also to put himself in the position of the Scheduled Caste people and think over the problem and do the needful.

*Shri Giridhari Bhoi (Kalahandi—Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me permission to speak in my mother-tongue, Oriya. I am an adibasi of the Kandh tribe. From primeval times we led our independent existence in the free atmosphere of the jungle and the mountain. But, it is a sorry fact, that after India attained independence our independence has been whittled down in a large measure. We had cleared the lands of trees and strumps and practised shifting cultivation. We had taken the responsibilities of Government and created our own rulers. During the rule of those royal courts (durbars) the original settlers of the soils, belonging to the hilly regions, used to get timbers and forest produce gratis. They used to cut down jungles for making plots of land, without restriction, for cultivation. For digging implements we had to pay a rupee only as tax. To the tribesmen of the plains forest produce and timber were available at half royalty from the authorities. But on India's attainment

* English translation of the speech in Oriya.

of freedom, soon after the Indian States (Garhjats) had merged with the province, all these facilities enjoyed by us were forcibly taken away from us. On the other hand, just because I had claimed the return of all our old rights and advantages, or alternatively the restoration of the old rule in which we used to enjoy them, in a public meeting, I had to suffer imprisonment for long eight months. In any case, I am not the least sorry or repentent for this, because it is for this sacrifice that I have come here elected to the House of the People with the largest number of votes amongst the elected members to this Parliament from Orissa. And the rival candidate, set up by the Congress, with much difficulty with the bait of a contract for constructing an Ashram School, was unsuccessful.

There are certain provisions made in the Constitution for protecting the interests of the tribal peoples and the scheduled castes. The Centre and some States are also spending money for our social and economic uplift. Separate Commissioners have also been appointed for this purpose. But from the reports of the Commissioner for 1952, it is known that all these State Governments are not even giving adequate replies to the Circulars of the Commissioner. The Commissioner has made several proposals in his report for the improvement of 'Sevashrams' and 'Ashram Schools' in Orissa. But I can mention here from my own experience that thousands of rupees are being wasted on building houses for these Ashram and Seva Ashram Schools and nepotism and favouritism are rampant in granting contracts. Houses worth two thousand or three thousand rupees are being constructed for contracts of twenty thousand and thirty thousand. This waste should be immediately stopped and there should be strict watch over expenditures of this kind. The condition of Sevashram Schools is also precarious. In many places the walls of the buildings have tumbled down. The sun and the moon can be seen through the roofs. There is no facilities for medicines, washermen and barbers or for suitable food for the students, not to speak of the satisfaction of other elementary needs and the removal of other basis difficulties. Congress election propagandists are being appointed as teachers and village level workers in these organisations on the well-established corrupt principles of favouritism and nepotism now rampant in the Congress. Far from imparting education to students, these unfortunate learners are being employed to perform more degrading jobs than of menials. In a word, the purpose for which the Centre is spending money is going unheeded while funds are just being thrown into water. Work is only advancing on the basis of party politics. Poor scholars are undergoing great hardships by not receiving their stipends in time. It is to remedy this kind of mismanagement and hardship that the Government should deposit with the headmaster six months' stipends at least in advance, according to the recommendation of the Commissioner.

The Government has suddenly stopped the tribal people from practising their old type of shifting cultivation in the hilly tracts of our State, on the ground of the loss caused to forests by this practice. This is causing untold hardship to the aboriginal peoples. Of the thousands of tribesmen who are roaming about hungry and unemployed because of the stoppage of "Dangar Chas" or shifting cultivation, only one hundred and seventy-five "Bhuiyan" families in Dhenkanal and eighty-three "Kandh" families in Sundargarh districts have received the benefits of rehabilitation. For the rest nothing has been done upto date. The previous Governments realising that much injury would be caused by the sudden stoppage of this "Dangar Chas" or shifting cultivation in the hills never inflicted this hardship on the tribal folk. They had demarcated some hills for shifting cultivation in rotation. But the present Government have not acted justly by suddenly stopping all that we had been accustomed

[Shri Giridhari Bhoi]

to. If they have done this, they should make arrangements for suitable rehabilitation and free provision of land, cattle, ploughs, seed and other essentials of agriculture. Along with this, I would like to mention here that a number of cunning individuals have cheated the simple Adibasis and Harijans of their lands. The Commissioner has expressed satisfaction that a Community Project has been started in my constituency in "Junagarh." But in that area today, thousands of acres of land, which now lie within the grasp of handful of Brahman families, have changed hands fraudulently. No benefit can accrue to us and no uplift is possible through any community project etc. until the re-distribution of this fraudulently taken land, to the landless tribal people and the members of the Scheduled casts, to whom it rightly and originally belonged. In this connection, I would like to say that the Central Government should prohibit transfer of such land, belonging to Adibasis and Harijans, to members of other castes in future, even with the permission of the State Governments. To-day, those very Brahmans who have cheated the Adibasis and Harijans of their birth-right, have disguised themselves as Congress leaders, to protect and save those thousands and thousands of acres of ill-gotten land. In the working of the Community Project also, the policy of nepotism, corrupt practices and favouritism has already made its appearance. Although it is provided that Matriculates should be appointed as village level workers, persons who have read upto the third class in Vernacular, have been recruited as Gramsevaks, merely on the merit of their qualification of being workers of the Congress Party Organisation.

In the Bolangir District of my constituency, attempts to remove untouchability had been current for many years past. The Harijans had received rights to enter temples; and equal rights to enter the services of the State, receive treatment in hospitals, get admission to schools and all other facilities of this kind, with all other members of the community had been fully recognised and given effect to. In the present dispensation of the Constitution although the removal of untouchability has been recognised, it is sad to observe that this has not been made fully effective up-to-date. It is a happy event, of course, that a greater consciousness of their own rights has become apparent amongst the inhabitants of the previous "Garhjats" or "Indian States". Because of this, the Harijan brethren of my constituency are seeking relief through law courts of the land for the enforcement of their rights. But, it is a matter of great shame that though a member of my Party, the Ganatantra Parishad, moved a Bill to make offences against the social Disabilities Removal Act a cognizable offence, in the Orissa Assembly, this could not be passed due to the opposition of Congress members, who call themselves the pupils of Mahatma Gandhi. Even though such offences are cognizable in some other States, they have not been so in Orissa yet. Even more surprising is the fact that the Orissa Government has not even replied on this point to the circular letter of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner has praised the recommendation of the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, who was the leader of our Parliamentary Group, last year, in Parliament. I fully support and commend the recommendations of the Commissioner regarding propaganda and education for the removal of narrowminded attitudes like the inequitable custom of untouchability. When our brethren of the Scheduled castes seek the protection of the Courts for the vindication of their lawful and constitutional rights, it is appropriate that the Government should give them free legal aid, as it is impossible for them to spend from their own pockets for such work, because of dire poverty and misfortune.

Therefore the Government should speedily make effective, the proposals

submitted by the Commissioner, for the advantage and betterment of the tribal peoples and the scheduled castes.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo—Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Part XVI of the Commissioner's Report deals with his investigation into the operation of the safeguards provided for the Anglo-Indian community. Last year, I was severely and even bitterly critical of that part of the Commissioner's Report which related to my community. This year I do not propose to be so critical.

The Report is a little more full this year, but may I say this to the Commissioner that I think it would have been even fuller, if he maintained closer liaison with the All India Anglo-Indian Association. This body is the only organisation representative of my community throughout the country, and if he maintains that liaison with this Association, he will be able to secure data and information which he cannot possibly get from any other source. May I say this that I had an opportunity recently of having a discussion with the Commissioner? And as a result of that discussion, I am glad to say some of my doubts have been allayed.

I shall deal first with the question of employment. Article 336 of the Constitution provides certain reservations for the Anglo-Indian community in certain services. May I say here that my community is facing a fiercely acute unemployment problem? My own estimate is that at least 30 per cent. of the able-bodied men of my community are today without work. Perhaps it is an affliction which they suffer in common with the other communities in the country at large. The Commissioner has rightly observed that the reservations in certain services for my community are not being filled. But I join issue with him when he says that the reasons are that suitably qualified Anglo-Indians are not forth-coming for these jobs, and that is why these vacancies are not being filled. May I tell him that while these vacancies certain services are not being filled on the one hand, on the other hand, there are hundreds, not only suitably qualified, but perhaps thousands of more than suitably qualified Anglo-Indians who are either kicking their heels in emptiness or working on mere pittances? There are several reasons for the same, and the most important ones for these vacancies not being filled are in my opinion the following.

These vacancies are not properly advertised. I do not mean that they are not advertised at all, but what I mean is that the papers chosen are not suitable media so far as my community is concerned. For instance, the 'Hindustan Times' may be a very reputable paper, which may be widely circulated, but for whatever the reasons may be, it is the paper which is not read by my community. There is no point in advertising vacancies reserved for my community in a paper like the 'Hindustan Times'.

Another reason is that the notices of these vacancies are sent out very often extremely late. Sometimes, we receive the copies of these notices only a week before the last date of application for these jobs.

Another very powerful reason is the indifference and unconcern shown by certain departments of Government. The Commissioner has observed that copies of notices of vacancies should be sent, as a matter of course, to my association. The Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department do send them, but I have a feeling that not all notices are sent. But may I illustrate the incompetence and the ineptitude of certain departments? I wrote in July this year, to the Central Board of Revenue asking them that in keeping with Government practice, notice should be sent to the head office of the All India Anglo-Indian Association. What happened to that letter of mine—if I were disposed to use school-boy parlance, I could perhaps say somewhat crudely—I do not know. It took more than several months for

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the Central Board of Revenue to state that the matter is receiving their active consideration. In an ordinary routine matter, with regard to notices, even after three years after these safeguards are supposed to have become operative,—these safeguards came into operation towards the beginning of 1950, and we are now at the end of 1953—the Central Board of Revenue is still giving active consideration to a routine matter such as sending notices of vacancies to my community. This is the reaction of an important bright intelligent official who is displaying Government's usual alacrity of energy, in honouring these professions to the minorities.

Then there is a complaint I have received—and that is a very serious complaint—from suitably qualified people who have told me that they have applied under registered cover, acknowledgment due, applied not once, but applied several times, but they have not been called. For instance, I had to intervene personally with the Railway Service Commission operating from Bombay, and the Railway Service Commission operating in Sealdah. It was only after I intervened personally that suitably qualified people, who had applied repeatedly, and who for some inscrutable reason were not called, were called.

So, that is one feature which I wish particularly to emphasize, which is nothing short of a scandalous disgrace. But I asked the Commissioner as to why although certain small reservations are supposed to exist for my community, the Central Excise Directorate gave me a reply which was utterly amazing. The fault was not his, and he told me this, I have made repeated inquiries from the Central Excise Directorate at Delhi, asking for figures, but unfortunately they have not given me, but when I volunteered to send down one of my own men, they had the inefficient effrontery to say, we will not allow your man to investigate. Can one conceive of anything more chaotic, anything more disgraceful, anything more inefficient than this. Here is a Commissioner appointed by the President categorically in order to investigate safeguards for certain minorities including mine. Three years after these safeguards are presumed to have come into operation, he is not only not supplied with figures from the Central Excise Directorate, but he is denied the opportunity of getting these figures.

Sir, I would ask the Home Minister to pay particular attention to this matter. The Commissioner has drawn pointed attention to it. In the last paragraph of his report at page 142, he says specifically that three years after these safeguards are supposed to have become operative, he cannot get the figures because certain departments and certain Ministries do not just bother about them. It is a dull, bovine machinery working sometimes —I do not say always, but sometimes —in a typically bureaucratic and stultifying fashion.

Sir, in the next few minutes, I am going to make an appeal to Dr. Kailas Nath Katju. He has been compared to the Himalayas on the one side; he has been compared to a demi-God on the other. But I would ask him, so far as I am concerned, to show, if not Himalayan qualities or divine qualities, ordinary qualities of humanity. Sir, under article 337 of the Constitution, certain specific guarantees have been accorded to my community with regard to education. The terms of that article, to my mind, are not susceptible of any evasion, not susceptible of any equivocation. Under article 337, there is mandatory provision that for the first three years after the Constitution comes into operation, that is, for the triennium 1950-53, same grants shall be made as were made during the financial year 1947-48. That is a mandatory, inescapable provision, Sir. And what has happened? The Commissioner has made no reference to it. Perhaps he was not aware of it. But—I regret to say this—Madras and Uttar Pradesh have

been guilty of deliberate, open, illegal contravention of this constitutional guarantee. In the yard-stick year 1947-48 the Madras Government made to the Anglo-Indian schools a grant of Rs. 13,46,700. Under this imperative guarantee that grant of Rs. 13,46,700 had to be continued for the triennium 1950-53. But in fact, what has happened? In 1950-51, the grant was illegally, unconstitutionally, reduced to Rs. 12,53,000, i.e. there was an unconstitutional cut of almost a lakh of rupees. In 1951-52, it was still further reduced to Rs. 12,27,000, another cut of almost a lakh and half—an unconstitutional cut. And in the year 1952-53, there was a drastic reduction to Rs. 11,10,000, i.e. an unconstitutional cut of over 2 lakhs of rupees. A total accumulated, illegal cut, a cut obviously in violation of this constitutional guarantee amounting to some 6 lakhs of rupees. I regret to say that the same process has been followed in Uttar Pradesh. In the year 1947-48, the grant made was Rs. 9,64,000. That grant was bound to be continued for the triennium 1950-53. But instead of that, what has happened? In 1950-51, it was reduced by 2 lakhs of rupees. In 1951-52, there was another cut of Rs. 2 lakhs. And in 1952-53, there was a further cut of 2 lakhs of rupees—a total unconstitutional cut of 6 lakhs of rupees. Apart from the constitutional aspect, I am making an appeal to the Government; what possible—apart from this clear violation of the Constitution—what possible justification can there be for attacking educational institutions? As I have repeatedly pointed out, these schools today are rendering a service, yeoman, invaluable service, to the whole cause of Indian education. Here I want to correct an error which has been committed by the Commissioner. He has said that there is a statutory minimum of 40 per cent. seats for non-Anglo-Indian children and that in some institutions, the non-Anglo-Indians are not availing themselves of these seats. This is not correct. Today an increasing number of non-Anglo-Indians are clamouring at the gates of these schools, because these schools represent an oasis of educational stability in the desert of education chaos in the country. We cannot cope with the number of non-Anglo-Indian children. In Bombay, the percentage of non-Anglo-Indians is between 60 and 65 and in Madras, it is 60. Non-Anglo-Indian children are the beneficiaries of these grants. What possible reason can there be for striking at these schools, apart from the question of a constitutional guarantee being involved? I am particularly concerned because it is the orphan and indigent children who have been affected by this unconstitutional cut. What have you done? A large part of these grants is for the benefit of orphan indigent children. By making this illegal cut, you have only succeeded in striking at the indigent and orphan children's education. I am making an earnest appeal. It is not a large sum of money. But by this cut these schools have been adversely affected, their efficiency has been inevitably undermined.

I want to refer to the position of two schools in Thangessary and Anjango in Travancore-Cochin. These come within the purview of this educational guarantee. They were formerly in Madras. The Travancore-Cochin State said: 'We will continue the grant which they were in receipt of when they fell within Madras'. But that has remained a paper promise. Since 1951, in spite of this promise, they have received no grants. Sir, I am making an appeal to the Government, I am making an appeal to the Commissioner to take urgent, decisive action. I am going to appeal to Dr. Kailas Nath Katju. Sometimes he is inclined to dismiss the complaints of minorities in a rather cavalier manner; but the complaint has been endorsed by his Commissioner. His own departments have been categorically indicated. I would ask him at any rate to show a greater awareness of the need for implementing this guarantee.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर–पूर्व–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं एक बात कहूंगा। मेहतर समाज के एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि श्री बाल्मीक को बोलने का मौक़ा दिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am calling Shri Ajit Singh.

Shri N. Rachiah: I have been asking for a chance for three days, Sir. You have not given us a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that I have received about 40 or 45 chits. (*Interruption*). Order, order. Obviously every Member who is anxious to speak cannot be given a chance. I am trying to give a representative chance.

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Scheduled Castes Members, particularly these representing Sweepers, must be given a chance, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The only course for me now.....

श्री उइके (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—रक्षित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : आप आगे वालों को मौक़ा दे रहे हैं, हम जो पीछे बैठे हैं, हमारी तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Balmiki: The whole burden of untouchability lies upon the head of sweepers.

Mr. Speaker: I think that those who interfere in this manner should never be called upon. That is the only way of trying to see that the debate goes on properly and the maximum number of speakers are given a chance. As I have been saying, there are nearly 40—I have not counted them—chits and I am going to make a selection from these. I am trying to select according to communities, according to States. I have given chance to one Anglo-Indian person because there is some reference in the Report to that community, and I am trying to have a Sikh gentleman to say something. It is not possible for me to give a chance to all. Let Members understand it. Now that the point has arisen, I think when such a debate comes in, it is desirable—necessary—that people who wish to speak on their community should gather together informally outside and settle the number of speakers and give the Speaker a list.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): You would have done it better, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is the only way of carrying it on and giving the best satisfaction to all and the House will have the best of it. If anybody at random wants to speak, it is not possible for the Chair to discriminate one against the other. The only thing that I am now doing is that out of this list I am just putting in my finger, something like casting a lot, and calling upon the Member to speak. Shri Ajit Singh.

श्री अजित सिंह (कंपूरथला-भटिंडा–रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति जी, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को न तो हम बिल्कुल ठीक कह सकते हैं और न बिल्कुल खराब ही कह सकते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट प्राबलम को हल करन के लिए इस कमिश्नर को नियुक्त किया है और वह तथा उन का विभाग इस दिशा में काफ़ी कुछ काम कर रहा है। यहां जो हम लोग सुझाव देते हैं और बतलाते हैं कि अमुंक अमुक काम गवर्नमेंट को हमारी उन्नति के वास्ते करने चाहियें, वह इस वास्ते करते हैं ताकि कमिश्नर साहब उन सुझावों और सिफ़ारिशों को भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में शामिल कर लें।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

सबसे ज़रूरी बात जो इस दफ़ा मेरे नोटिस में आई है वह यह है कि १९५१ की सेंसस

रिपोर्ट में शड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के साथ बहुत ज्यादा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है।

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There is so much noise here, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order please. There is too much of talk in the House.

If hon. Members cut short their speeches to 5 minutes, touching only on points, I can call other hon. Members.

श्री अजित सिंह : आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब यह सुनें और इस प्वाइन्ट को नोट कर लें तो अच्छा है।

मैं कह रहा था, सभापति जी, कि सेन्सस रिपोर्ट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के साथ बहुत डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है।

दूसरी बात रिजवशन के बारे में है। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में हमारे दोस्त काफ़ी कुछ कहते हैं, मैं भी उन को सपोर्ट करता हूं। जहां हम सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन रखते हैं या वजीफे और मिनिस्ट्रियों में रखते हैं वहां जो हमारे एकानमिक सोर्सेज हैं, मसलन् पर्मिट्स दिये जाते हैं और ठेके वगैरह हैं, जमीन है, इन सोर्सेज में अगर हमारे लिये रिजर्वेशन कायम किया जाय तो काफी अच्छा रहेगा। वह लोग आप को दुआयें देंगे।

पेप्सू में जो लैंड पालिसी चल रही है गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस का मैं पहले भी जिक्र कर चुका हूं और सजेशन दिये हैं कि वहां की लैंड पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है। बहुत कम जमीन है जो कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को दी जाती है इतनी कम है कि वह बेचारे अपने घर का सामान बेच कर भी इस काबिल नहीं हो पाते कि उस जमीन पर काश्त कर के अपनी जिन्दगी बिता सकें। मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा आप कोई तकावी वगैरह मुकर्रर कर दें और वह तकावी इतनी हो कि वह लोग अपना काम अच्छी तरह से और खुशउसलूबी से कर सकें।

फाइव ईयर प्लैन में १७ करोड़ रुपया रक्खा गया है बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड क्लासेज की बेहरी के लिये। उस में से सिर्फ चार करोड़ ऐसा है जो शैड्यूल्ड क्लास के वास्ते है। शैड्यूल्ड क्लासेज की आबादी औरों से कहीं ज्यादा है। तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर आप इसे बढ़ा कर ज्यादा कर दें तो अच्छा है।

"डिस्क्रिमिनेशन एमंग दि सिख शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स" के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कई बार रिप्रेजेन्ट किया गया गवर्नमेन्ट के पास कि सिख शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ जो मजहबी इम्त्याज किया जाता है वह नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे होम मंत्री जी ने कोई खास यकीन नहीं दिलाया है कि उन के साथ अब इम्त्याज नहीं होगा। उन को अभी कहना चाहिये कि वह जल्दी ही इस हाउस में बिल ला रहे हैं जिस से कि सिखों के साथ, जो सिखों की दलित जातियां हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, उन के साथ दूसरे हिन्दू हरिजनों जैसा सुलूक होगा।

पुलिस के बारे में भी मैं एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूं। इस प्वाइन्ट को भी आप नोट कर लें। पेप्सू में पुलिस ऐसा करती है कि कुछ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को पकड़ लिया और तीन तीन महीने, दो दो महीने बगैर कोई मुकदमा चलाये उन को अपने पास रखा और उन से काम लेते रहे। मैं ऐसी बहुत सी मिसालें दे सकता हूं कि उन को तंग किया जाता है। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। अगर आप नैसेसरी स्टैप्स लें तो आप इस चीज को बन्द

[श्री अजित सिंह]

कर सकते हैं और उन लोगों को इन्स्ट्रक्शन दे सकते हैं ।

अभी कहा गया कि जो रिजर्वेशन है वह दस साल के लिये दिया गया है । यह रिजर्वेशन कोई खास नहीं है । मैं इस रिजर्वेशन का भांडा फोड़ने वाला हूं । आप सुन कर हरान होंगे कि जब पेप्सू ऐसेम्बली बनी, बेशक यह कांग्रेस की ऐसेम्बली नहीं थी, नेशनल फ्रंट की थी । उस में आब्जेक्शन किया गया । जब मैं ने उन के लीडर से कहा कि, भाई, कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भी मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये तो वहां यह कहा गया कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह आब्जेक्शन करती है कि "हेयर इज नो एफिशिएन्ट मैन इन दि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज आर दि शड्यूल्ड क्लासेज टु एड-मिनिस्टर दि मिनिस्ट्री" । यह बात कही गई । जब मैं ने स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा तो उस का जवाब मुझे मिला और वह मेरे पास है । उस में लिखा गया कि यह सब तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर जानें । मुझे पता नहीं कि यह रिजर्वेशन किस नाम के हक में चलता है । मुझे तो यही मालूम है कि जो स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री हिदायतें देती है उस पर काम चलता है । कल मैं ने श्री बर्मन की स्पीच को सुन कर ताज्जुब नहीं किया कि "सेन्ट्रल गवनमेंट इज डूइंग इट्स ड्यूटी वैल" । अब अगर सेन्ट्रल गवनमेन्ट यह नहीं कर रही है तो दूसरी जो स्टेट गवर्नमन्ट्स हैं उन को कोई हिदायत दे । इस के लिये भी आप हिदायत कर दें तो आप के लिये अच्छा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The burden has fallen on my shoulders. I am going to call the hon. Minister at 3 o'clock. Some suggestion was made that the time should be extended. It has already been extended by 20 minutes. The Minister was also expected to finish his speech within 3 but I am going to call him only at 3 o'clock. There are 15 minutes; I will give 5 minutes to each and thus 3 Members can take part. I have not called one from the Communist Party; I will call him now. Then I will call others. Shri Dasaratha Deb. The hon. Member may finish his speech in 5 minutes.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Sir, this report of the Commissioner is superficial; it bears very little on the actual conditions of the tribal people and the scheduled castes. You are talking too much about the removal of untouchability from the country but it is all merely on paper. It must be borne in mind that the first important thing to be done is to improve their economic condition. If you do not improve their economic condition, by merely saying that untouchability should be removed and all this, you cannot do anything. You will find that the landless agricultural labour the poor peasants, the lowest paid employees and the poor people all come from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. You should give them special facilities and training. We regard that man is not born backward but it is the society that oppresses him and it is the environment, lack of opportunity and other things that make him backward. We must remember these things. If you give them adequate facilities and proper training, land and employment then these people can also come to the level of others. This is the fact.

Now, I want to say something about the tribal people of Tripura also. In my state of Tripura, one-third of the people are tribal and among them there are one lakh people still engaged in jhuming cultivation because there is no scope for them to establish themselves in a settled method of cultivation and these people are suffering very much They are most backward and there is no educational facility in the tribal areas there. The tribal people had organised themselves and

started about a thousand primary schools but they did not get proper help from the Government. The Government now tries to suppress all these people and liquidate all the schools. We the tribal people organised 2 High School Boarding Houses one in Agartala and one in Khowai division with our own money. In 1949 they were transferred to the Hindu Boarding Houses and the tribal people were restricted to get their seats there. You are giving education only on paper; we want real action. We do not want crocodile tears like this to be shed.

Another thing is that in our areas most of the tribal people have no land. Formerly, certain portions were reserved for the tribal people, and other people were not allowed to acquire land there, but now you have abolished all these reservations and thus made open for other people go there and take up all the lands. I must inform the House that very recently, even during this year, 500 tribal families in Kanchanpur area in Tripura and 100 families in Teliamura have been evicted from their land, because you wanted to give that land to a big company, namely, the Swastisangaa and you did so. I represented these cases to the hon. Home Minister and wrote to our Prime Minister also, but the reply I received was that the matter was being enquired into. Before you complete your enquiry, these tribal people will certainly be extinguished and so I want to say that this should not be done. Look at the Naga people. There are certain demands of the Naga people. The demand of independence by the Naga people is the direct result of this suppression and segregation policy of the Government. I say that if you want to solve the problem sincerely, you must send a team of men to study their situation and deal with their problems sympathetically and also allow them to have an autonomous region. Then only, you will become a friend of the tribal people. Otherwise, you will be the first and the biggest enemy of the tribal people. Therefore, if you want to be their friend, rouse their initiative and help them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Velayudhan.

Shri Elayaperumal (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know, Sir, why no chance is being given for people from Madras State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has spoken already.

Shri Elayaperumal: No, no, Sir .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two words are enough.

Shri Velayudhan: Within the few minutes at my disposal, I would like to say a few words on this question. Of course, I was very carefully listening to the debate during these two days on this very important problem, and I must tell you, Sir, frankly that a very important point, which should have been made, has been omitted completely by all the speakers. Sir, this problem of the scheduled castes is not a new one. Our thanks are due to Gandhiji, as he had dealt with it in a different but new plane, I mean the moral plane, and he had given a remedy also. He once said that caste should go and then only untouchability would go. This important point was not mentioned by any speaker in this Parliament during the discussion and I am very glad that I got this opportunity to put forth this view. It is not only my confirmed view, but is the view of most of the intellectuals not only in India but outside, and unless and until caste is abolished, you are not going to remove untouchability. I am not particularly concerned with the safeguards, nor am I concerned with the concessions you are given now, because it is only an atom in an ocean or a bubble in an ocean, but more than that, I want that the outlook of the Hindus should change. Then only the question can be approached in a fair manner. I must say that after independence, there was a consolidation of caste and communalism in India. That is why today in every State, if you look at the

[Shri Velayudhan]

condition of the scheduled castes, it has not improved even an inch from what it was at the time of Gandhiji. Why has this been so? Because during the time the Indian National Congress fought for National independence, there was a reaction from other quaters. When this question came before the public then, it was a burning question; it was a challenge to the Congress and it was a challenge to Gandhiji too. It was Dr. Ambedkar who said "throw out the caste Hindus". At least, Gandhiji took it seriously—not like our present Government, not like our Home Minister—and it was as dear as life to Gandhiji. But, today, what are we seeing? Mr. Murthy was telling us yesterday that this is a national question. I say it is an international question. Unless the entire caste system is removed, we are not going to drive out untouchability. We are not going to die as untouchables in this country—that we have decided. I warn the Government that this question must be taken very seriously. We are talking about South Africa and colour bar. We are talking about the Koreans. But are we solving the same question prevailing in our own home?

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: In every village.

Shri Velayudhan: How can I tell my child that "you belong to a Particular untouchable caste"? My daughter asked me the other day to what community we belong. I was ashamed of telling her the community to which we belong. I was glad to hear my friend Mr. Chatterjee speaking in the same spirit as Gandhiji did regarding the problem of the untouchables. But a great man from the same seat spoke last year in the same way though his voice was stilled for ever now. He, Dr. Mookerjee, had given very sound suggestions in regard to the improvement of the scheduled castes, but that was not heeded by the Government.

A word about reservations. I may tell you, Sir, that the Government has failed to give a fair share of employment to the scheduled castes; since 1946, how many posts were filled? If you could have given us a list of all appointments made since 1946, we could have gone through it. They cannot produce a list as they did not accept the principle of the Constitution. They have gone back on their word. The Constitution has given us reservation in services How many gazetted posts have been filled for the last four years? Are there any new scheduled caste Under Secretaries appointed in the last four years; any Deputy Secretaries; any Assistant Secretaries? How many Assistants have been appointed from us. Let me ask this question to the Central Government. About the State Governments, I have nothing much to say. About the Report itself—which is a very important document—there is one full sheet of errata alone and this is how this Report has been prepared. I see more than 3 or 4 mistakes in every page of this Report. This is prepared by the officers here and things like this are happening in the Government. I do not worry, or bother much about it. Other big things are happening. The Home Minister has no time to look into these things. I have not got the belief that he is sincere about this question when he says that he is much concerned with the Harijans. I am sorry to say the Home Minister is not looking into this question seriously. I used to bring so many problems before the former Home Minister, Sardar Patel used to take seriously many matters relating to the scheduled castes. I had no doubt that even if it were a minute detail, he used to bestow great attention. Of course, the next Home Minister also was obliging. I may say that the present Home Minister—I do not accuse him—was not very careful in this matter because he was indifferent. Therefore, I may tell you, Sir, that these reservations are cast to the winds. If you are giving reservations, there must be an honest attempt to see that they are fulfilled. I want that an honest attempt must be made by the Government to follow the

policy laid down in the Constitution, namely, reservations for the scheduled castes.

3 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will try to adjust the time. Now, there are two supplementary demands for grants. The Appropriation Bills may not take time. Regarding supplementary demands, there the general demands, and then the demands in respect of PEPSU. I would like the hon. Members to consider what time may be allotted. So far as the general demands are concerned, we must finish them today. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take for the reply to the discussion of this report?

Dr. Katju: 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, say, in one hour we could finish the general demands, and take one hour for PEPSU demands.

Dr. Katju: Half-an-hour for PEPSU will be all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: PEPSU has been discussed threadbare.

Shri K. K. Basu: We must extend it by another ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The general sense will be: let us close this discussion at 4 O'clock, including the reply of the hon. Minister. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, I will call upon the hon. Minister. So, we will have forty minutes more for this discussion. I will give five minutes each—to Madras, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Assam—to Members representing these States. If they could stick to five minutes each, I can call upon eight Members, representative, as far as possible, of those sections which have not been called upon. Then, at 3-40, I will call upon the hon. Minister. We will close this debate at 4 o'clock. Then 4 to 6-30 for supplementary demands, and half-an-hour or so for the supplementary demands in respect of PEPSU.

Dr. Katju: PEPSU may not require all the half-an-hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The maximum is 7 o'clock. We may disperse at 6-30.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I have got the Salt Cess Bill to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No chance. Mr. Jaipal Singh.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I do not know whether I should condemn you for asking a tribal Member from a State which has the largest concentration of Adivasis in this country to speak at this stage for such a short space of time. It seems as though you were doing me a great honour in squeezing me into five minutes so that I could represent the case of the tribal people after a series of speakers had already spoken in this House, and as though we tribal M.Ps. have nothing whatever to do with tribals. Sir, I make a serious grievance of this. As I have said again and again on the floor of this Parliament, I am not here as a beggar. I stand for the rights of my people, the rights of the Indian community of tribals who form the most important and most ancient part of India. They are the first citizens of this country. But, what is the kind of treatment we get in this House? We have to wait to speak for five minutes and perhaps no more. The State of Bihar has only one Member to speak on this tribal people's question, and he the one who is speaking now.

Sir, I would like to move a vote of censure on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for arranging things in such a poor manner. Things ought to be better arranged. The problem that has to be dealt with is one that concerns a third of the whole Indian community—a third of the population, and the debate ought to be better arranged, whereby the people, who have been duly elected by the electorate, have a better chance to express themselves. We got an assurance here that there would be a representative selection in the matter of calling Members of Parliament to speak, but that has not happened. It did not happen yesterday, it did not happen the day

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

before, and it does not happen today. Sir, I do not want to exceed the five-minute limit. Let my Congress friends on that side stand up and give platitudes to the hon. Home Minister. I hope next year, Sir, there will be better respect given to this problem of a third of the population of this country.

An Hon. Member: Three days.

Shri Jaipal Singh: As I remember I said last year also, the problem of the backward classes of our Indian community should not be a matter of party politics. That has been repeated and emphasized this year, fortunately, by my friends like Mr. Chatterjee. Let us make it a national problem, with the result that we have to raise this discussion, like the external affairs question—a matter outside party politics. This is where exactly my criticism begins.

This report is definitely an improvement on the Dak Bungalow report of last year, but it still has that Dak Bungalow character. It is still an inventory of facts collated together from other reports given to the Special Officer. There is nothing direct, original or personal about it. The Special Officer has been quite honest in confessing that people have not co-operated with him. He has been very honest about it. Last year, he was worrying about his status. Now, his status has somehow been defined as equal to that of the Election Commissioner, Members of the Union Public Service Commission, and so forth. I have an amendment, which I need not move, wehreby we can make the Special Officer of the President effective in the discharge of his duty there should be a specific Ministry to look into the question of the backward classes in this country. There is no other solution. I have no faith in the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. This Special Officer is imbecile because he happens to be one of the many in Departments of the Home Ministry. He forms only one section. As a matter of fact, Dr. Katju is fatigued as he has to sit here for three days to listen to the debate and he has to answer to the problems that have been raised here. What I say is: there must be a specific Ministry of Social Services in this country.

An Hon. Member: Scheduled Castes?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not worried about the scheduled castes as such. By creating Ministries only, we are not going to solve the great problem. The Special Officer of the President imagines the tribals have gone up to the 'heavens' because there was one particular Member from Assam State who had been returned from some unreserved constituency, and that, therefore, the tribal problem had been solved! That is the type of approach that is damnable in this country. It does not face the realities. You are not facing facts by saying how many people have got jobs or have become Ministers. That is not the problem. You have to think of the problems that millions of people, more than 12 crores of the backward people, are confronted with. It is not a question of how many people got jobs or become Ministers. That is not the problem.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम से क्रिश्चियन मिशनरी लोगों का बहुत प्रोपेगेंडा होता है। मैं हाउस को यह बताना चाहता हूं और उस के लिए कोई न कोई चेक अवश्य होना चाहिये। इस को रोकने के लिये जरूरी है कि जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग ईसाई हो जायें उन को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के वजीफ़े और नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no point of order.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I would like to stress that the Government do seriously consider the creation of a specific Ministry that will give its whole time to this particular problem. I am not only talking of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am thinking of other backward classes, a lot of Brahmin friends of Dr. Katju who may be backward. The entire

backward section of the Indian Community has to be ameliorated. I would urge upon my colleagues in this House not to use the word 'uplift'. It may be all right from the point of view of Harijans, because you have to drag up them from the ditch, but that is not true in the case of the tribal people. They are already at the top of the hills—peaks like Everest and so forth —and therefore you cannot 'drag' them up to the earth. It is a very important aspect. I do feel that a separate Ministry is the only way of strengthening the hands of the Special Officer. Nobody bothers about the Special Officer today. He admits that in his report of last year, and he has said so explicitly in his report this year. The only way of strengthening his hands is to see that a separate Ministry is established and the Special Officer should get the co-operation of the people. It is no good my accusing him of having been an imbecile in his work, of having been ineffective in respect of his duties. It is because of the set-up obtaining in this country today, that he is unable to get, or force, the co-operation of the people throughout India. That has been his difficulty and he has been quite honest in trying to bring into bold relief some of the difficulties facing the backward community.

Sir, whenever we judge, we come to consider the report to be supplied to us next year by the Special Officer, hon. members should keep in mind that there is only one way of criticising or appraising its value. It is by looking into the particular articles of the Constitution—article 19, article 29, article 46, article 338, article 339 and the various schedules, and comparing to what extent the various Governments of the States have honoured the Constitution. That is the only test of the utility or the futility of this particular report. I do maintain, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the leader of this House, again and again, goes on talking of the right approach. There is only one approach. At the Tribal Conference last year the Prime Minister and the President himself only last month at Lohardaga, in my own province stressed this point. But if you read this report of the Special Officer, you will find that he has made a wrong approach. All along it has been a party approach. Whatever State he has gone to, he has gone to the Congress workers. I come from a State which has the largest number of Adivasis and my party has elected the largest number of Adivasi legislators in this country, larger than even the Congress. I have a right to be heard even by the Special Officer. But what happens? When he comes to my province my colleagues have no place. He must be running round after his own party colleagues. I say that is not the way to handle this particular problem. We should keep it at a national level; it must be kept about party politics, as in the case of the community projects. There is a community project in my area. It is not going well. Why? Because people are not behind it. It is no good asking why they are not behind it. What you have to see is to ensure that the entire people are behind a particular project. So is the case with the Harijans or Adivasis. These helpless people who have been neglected for centuries should be enabled to stand on their own legs. We do not want to look for any favours from the Special Officer, or Dr. Katju or his minions or satellites. We can look after ourselves; but enable us to stand on our feet.

We are a people with self-respect; we are not beggars. We do not go about begging. We work hard. I would very much urge upon the Government to give further powers to the Special Officer and also better staff so that in the next report he will be able to render a better account of himself, unless in between there is a special Ministry that is formed. To my mind the only other alternative to forming a separate Ministry is to relieve Dr. Katju of this burden and also abolish the Special Officer.

श्री उइके : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट इस भवन के सामने पेश की है वह संविधान की धारा ३३८ के अनुसार है। इस संविधान को जिन

[श्री उइके]

महाशयों ने बनाया उन्हें और खास कर ठक्कर बापा को मैं कोटि कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज उन्हों ने हम दीन, दुःखी, पीड़ित, भोले और दिन रात लूटे जाने वाले आदिवासियों को यहां आ कर अपनी बात बताने का मौका दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधान की शुरुआत २६ जनवरी, १९५० को हुई थी । आदिवासियों को इतनी खुशी हुई कि मध्य प्रदेश म अपना सब काम काज छोड़ कर एक सभा में एकत्र हो कर काका कालेलकर के सभापतित्व में तीन दिन तक हम लोगों ने उत्सव मनाया, दीवाली मनाई । किन्तु गरीबों की शादी में बहुत से विघ्न हुआ करते हैं । दो महीने के बाद ३० मार्च, १९५० को राष्ट्रपति जी क। एक फर्मान निकला, उस फर्मान से हम लोगों को घोर निराशा हुई । हमारी आदिम जातियों की संख्या १९४१ की मर्दुमशुमारी में २५४ लाख थी । राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश से १९ लाख दक्षिण के चार प्रान्तों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में मिला दी गई और ६७ लाख आदिवासी हम में से निकाल दिये गये । वह ६७ लाख लोग जो आदिवासी थे और हैं, लेकिन आज वह आदिवासी होते हुए भी आदिवासी नहीं रह पाये । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ६७ लाख आदिवासियों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उस को मैं थोड़ी देर के लिये छोड़े देता हूं । बाकी आदिवासियों के साथ क्या हुआ है ? उन के साथ भी घोर अन्याय हुआ जो कि १७८ लाख बच गये; और वह भी राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक हुआ । मध्य प्रदेश में ६० फीसदी आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया । राजस्थान में ७५ फीसदी आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया । १२ लाख आदिवासियों को राजस्थान में छोड़ दिया गया, सिर्फ ३ लाख आदिवासियों को वहां पर आदिवासी माना गया । मध्य प्रदेश में २४ लाख आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया । मध्य भारत में १० लाख आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रान्त में ९६ ताल्लुक हैं । उन में स ६१ ताल्लुकों मे रहने वाले आदिवासी नहीं माने गये । केवल ३५ ताल्लकों के रहने वाले लोगों को आदिवासी माना गया । ३५ ताल्लकों में से २६ ताल्लकों की घोषित जनसंख्या लगभग १६ लाख आदिवासियों की है । उन के लिये यह कहा गया कि उन को रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से नौकरियां मिलगी, तथा पार्लियामन्ट में या एसेम्बली में सदस्य हो सकेंगे और उन को स्कालर्शिप और फीशिप मिलेगी । और जो इस रिपोट के अन्दर लगभग १५ करोड़ रुपया बताया गया है आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिय उस म से मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग ६० लाख रुपया खच होगा । लेकिन वह किन आदिवासियों पर खर्च होगा ? जितनी अनुसूचित ट्राइब्स हैं उन सब पर नहीं । यह केवल जो बाकी ९ तहसीलें हैं और जिन की जनसंख्या ८ लाख है उन पर ही खर्च होगा । इस तरह से जितनी आबादी ५० लाख आदिवासियों की है उस में से सिर्फ ८ लाख आदिवासियों पर यह ६० लाख रुपया खर्च होगा जिन के लिये इस वर्ष सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट न १७ लाख रुपये की ग्रान्ट दी थी । अब इस ६० लाख रुपये का सदुपयोग होता है या दुरुपयोग यह देखने की बात है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो हमारे साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के फर्मान से घोर अन्याय हुआ है और लगभग ३०-३२ लाख जो हमारे आदिवासी भाई हैं, हमारे भाई होते हुए भी

आज वह आदिवासी नहीं हैं, हम लोगों की जो एकता थी, वह टूट फूट कर नष्ट भ्रष्ट हो गई है। अगर हम अपने भाई के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहता है कि तुम आदिवासी हो, मैं आदिवासी नहीं हूं। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आदिवासी जो वर्षों से, सदियों से, हजारों सालों से पिछड़े हुए रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी भाई भाई की तरह रहते थे, उन के अन्दर एक दरार हो गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साथ आप न्याय करें अन्याय नहीं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिये जनता भी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करती है, यह बात कमिश्नर साहब ने अपनी रिपार्ट में भी दी है। अभी अभी हमारे कुंजरू साहब ने भी इस के वास्ते लोहारडगा में आवाज उठाई थी, लेकिन इस का नतीजा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इस के लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से और खास कर इस हाउस से अपील करूंगा कि यह जो हमारे आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय हो गया है, घोर अन्याय हुआ है, जो सदियों से महान कष्ट में हैं उन के लिये कुछ जरूर होना चाहिये।

यह आदिवासी नहीं हैं ? यह और ही कोई दूसरे हैं ? जिन को आप ने गैर-आदिवासी समझ लिया है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहता हूं कि आज यह आदिवासी नहीं रहे, क्योंकि यह मैदान में हो गये। पहले यह हमारा पूरा प्रदेश पूरा का पूरा गोंडवाना था जहां गोंडों का राज्य था। गोंड आदिवासी २४ लाख मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। गोंड आदिवासियों ने उन पहाड़ों के अन्दर जंगल काट कर साफ किया और उस को मैदान कर दिया। वह मैदान में छोटे-छोटे खेत करके खेती करने लगे। परन्तु उस जमीन को उन से होशियार, शिक्षित लोगों ने ले लिया और आदिवासी फिर जंगल में भाग गये, कुछ लोग ही रह गये। आज वह आदिवासी क्या कर रहे हैं ? आज वह मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। वा जगलों में जो चले गये वह जंगल काट कर खेती कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो चतुर लोग हैं वे उन की वह जमीन भी खरीद लेंगे। इस तरह अब वहां पर मैदान में आदिवासी नहीं हैं। यह थोड़े से ही वहां पर आदिवासी हैं जो कि मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। इस तरह हमारे आदिवासियों के साथ, खास कर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में, बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। आज वहां मैदान में जो खेती कर रहे हैं वह आदिवासी नहीं हैं, जो आदिवासी हैं वह तो मजदूरी का काम करते हैं। अगर उन का ख्याल नहीं किया गया तो वह फिर वापस पूरी तरह से लौट जायेंगे। आप को मालूम है कि उस का क्या नतीजा होने वाला है ? उस का नतीजा बहुत बुरा होने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप थोड़ा ज्यादा समय दें। आज आप का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, ३४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, १५ करोड़ रुपया सैंटर से और १९ करोड़ रुपया स्टेटों से। यह जनता का पैसा है। परन्तु इस जनता के पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। हाउस को इस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि इस पैसे का सदुपयोग किया जाय। हम चाहते हैं कि आदिवासियों के नाम से जो जनता का पैसा खर्च किया जाय उस का सदुपयोग हो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बताऊं कि आदिवासी कभी भी ख नहीं मांगेंगे, वह अपने घर में भूखा मर जायगा लेकिन भीख नहीं मांगेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे नाम से देश का यह ३४ करोड़ रुपया अनुचित कामों में खर्च किया जाय और इस का अनचित लाभ उठाया जाय। इस समय यह जो ३४ करोड़ रुपया है यह धन तीन तरह से खर्च किया जाता है। कुछ पैसा मिशनरियों की तरफ़ दिया जाता है, कुछ सोशियल वर्करों की तरफ़ दिया जाता है और कुछ पैसा

[श्री उइके]

सुधार विभाग की तरफ़ दिया जाता है। मिशनरियों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है उस के लिये सरकार को बड़ी सावधानी से उन को पैसा देना चाहिये। मिशनरियों के खिलाफ़ मेरा सख्त आरोप है कि मिशनरी अपने धर्म का प्रचार करते हैं। तो उन को करने दीजिये पर उन को यह हक़ नहीं होना चाहिये कि हमारे जो आदिवासी क्रिश्चियन हो गये हैं वे जो उन के साथ रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उन के धर्म में हस्तक्षप करें। ये लोग आदिवासियों के देवताओं को उखाड़कर फेंक देते हैं और इसी तरह के अनेक उपद्रव करते हैं। उन का यह हस्तक्षप करना उचित नहीं है। मेरे पास इस की रिपोर्ट है, वह मैं ने गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजी हैं और उस की जांच हो रही है। हमारे आदिवासी बच्चे पढ़ा करते हैं, वह अपने धर्म से रहते ह। यह आदिवासी को फंसाते हैं और वहां से भगा भी देते हैं। इस तरह से हम लोगों का रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। आप को इन बातों को रोकना चाहिये। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इन कनवर्टेड क्रिश्चियन्स की जो मिशनरीज हैं उन को ही पैसा देना है तो हमारे आदिवासियों को आप एक पैसा भी मत दीजिये, हम को आप का पैसा नहीं लेना, हम ने अपना धर्म बचाने के लिये मैदान को छोड़ दिया, वहां से जगलों में चले गय। मुझे अपने मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते यह गुमान की बात है कि मुसलमानों के राज्य में उस प्रान्त में मुसलमानों की तरफ़ से बहुत कोशिश हुई लेकिन हम ने मुसलमानों को वहां आ कर धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं करने दिया। हर प्रदेश में मुसलमानों ही की फीसदी अधिक हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में ४·४ हैं। हम अपने धर्म को बचाने के लिये पहाड़ों की ओर चले गये, हम ने कह दिया कि हम को आप की सभ्यता नहीं लेनी। हमें इस सभ्यता से कोई मतलब नहीं। हमारे आचार-विचार में आज मिशनरी बड़ी गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, आप का सुधार विभाग भी हमारे आचार-विचार में बड़ी बड़बड़ी कर रहा है।

आप को मालूम होगा कि आप के यहां सेंटर से स्कालरशिप दी जाती है। आप इस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान दें कि जिन प्रान्तों के अन्दर मिशनरियों की सभ्यता आई है, उस के लिये जो हमारे कनवर्टेड सदस्य हैं वह भले ही तारीफ़ करें और मैं भी तारीफ़ करता हूं कि उन्हीं की ज्यादा स्कालरशिप दी जाती है। इस का नतीजा हमारे ऊपर बहुत बुरा हुआ। गवनमेंट को इस बात का ख्याल करना चाहिये। हर एक प्रदेश का जो कोटा जन संख्या के हिसाब से होना चाहिये, उस कोटे से इन प्रान्तों को स्कालरशिप ज्यादा दी गयी है जहां इन मिशनरियों की सभ्यता गयी है। आसाम में आदिवासियों की जन संख्या १७ लाख है, पर ४६५ लड़कों को स्कालरशिप दी गयी है। बिहार में जन संख्या ४० लाख है पर २२३ लड़कों को स्कालरशिप दी गयी है। बम्बई में ३३ लाख है, वहां ६५ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। मध्य प्रदेश में २४ लाख है, वहां कोटा १५४ का होता है लेकिन २३ लड़कों को ही स्कालरशिप दी गयी। मद्रास में ६ लाख जन संख्या है, ८३ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। उड़ीसा में जन संख्या २६ लाख है, २४ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। पंजाब में जन संख्या २ हजार है, वहां ७ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। वैस्ट बंगाल में जन संख्या ११ लाख है, वहां ४४ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। हैदराबाद में ३ लाख जन संख्या है, १ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी। मध्य भारत में जन संख्या १० लाख है और २ को स्कालरशिप दी गयी।

इस के देखने से आप को यह पता लगेगा कि जिन जिन प्रान्तों में कनवर्शन हुए हैं उन्हीं

प्रान्तों से दरख्वास्तें ज्यादा आईं और जिस प्रान्त के अन्दर कनवर्शन नहीं हुए वहां कम रुपया दिया गया। इस तरह जो आदिवासी अनकनवर्टेड हैं और जहां शिक्षा की बहुत कमी है वहां हमें स्कालरशिप कम मिली और हमारे कनवर्टेड भाइयों को ज्यादा स्कालरशिप दी गयी। यह पैसा हमारे नाम से निकला हुआ है, आदिवासियों के नाम से निकला है और यह पैसा दिया गया है ईसाइयों को, उन को स्कालरशिप देने के लिये, जिन में पहले ही शिक्षा हम लोगों से ज्यादा है। जहां शिक्षा की कमी है वहां कोटे के हिसाब से मदद नहीं होती है। अजूकेशन के बारे में यह हालत है, जहां कनवर्शन हुआ है वहां ही ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और कोटे के हिसाब से उन को नहीं दिया गया।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: जो कनवर्शन हुआ है उस को नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

श्री उइके: वह तो हमारा दुर्भाग्य था कि जो कनवर्टेड हैं उन को आदिवासी माना गया। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य ही है। हमारे जो हिन्दू धर्म मानने वाले भाई हैं, जो कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली में थे, उन्हों ने यह माना, लेकिन मैं उन को दोष नहीं दे सकता, मैं तो पहले जो उन्हों ने कुछ किया है उस [illegible] कोटिशः धन्यवाद दे चुका हूं, इन थोड़ी सी बातों के लिये वे दोषी नहीं हैं। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जहां भी हो कोटे के हिसाब से मदद दीजिये। जहां धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है वहां आप प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये ही स्कालरशिप दीजिये।

अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सरकारी महकमे हैं उन के अन्दर क्या बात होती उस की तरफ़ भी आप का ध्यान दिलाता हूं। सरकारी महकमे के अन्दर पैसा मनमाने खर्च हो रहा है। एक तहसील के अन्दर आप जायें और देखें कि काम कितना होता है और पैसा कितना खर्च हो रहा है तो आप को पता चल जायगा कि पैसे का कैसा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। हम नहीं चाहते कि सरकारी महकमे से हमारे ऊपर इतना पैसा खर्च हो। हम काम करने वाले आदमी हैं, हम पैसे की बड़ी क़ीमत समझते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has exceeded his time very much.

श्री उइके: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे २० कांग्रेस के ट्राइबल एम० पीज जो हैं उन्हों ने मुझे अकेले को ही बोलने का समय दे दिया है।

मैं कह रहा था कि आप ज़रा देखिये कि काम वहां कैसे होता है। हमारे प्रदेश में दस ज़ोन बनाये गये हैं। अब उन दस ज़ोन में काम कैसे होता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में यह ज़ोन बनाए गये हैं। यह जो ज़ोन बने तो एक-एक ज़ोन के अन्दर सरकारी स्टाफ इतना रखा गया है कि इस ३४ करोड़ रुपये में से लाखों रुपया उस स्टाफ पर ही खर्च हो जाता है। एक ज़ोन के लिये जो स्टाफ रखा गया है उस में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइजर है, दो क्लर्क, एक प्योन, एक सिनेमा वैन, एक ड्राइवर, एक आपरेटर, एक कंडक्टर है। फिर दो सर्किल आर्गेनाइजर, दो क्लर्क और दो प्योन, इस तरह का स्टाफ एक ज़ोन के लिये रखा गया है। इतने स्टाफ ने मिल कर अब आप देखें कि सन् १९४७ से काम शुरू किया है तो वहां पर सिर्फ आठ मदरसे खोले गये हैं। एक ज़ोन जिस के अन्दर यह इतना स्टाफ है उन सब मुलाजिमों ने यह काम किया है कि सन् १९४७ से ले कर आज सन् १९५३ तक, सात साल में आठ "मदरसे" खोले हैं। एक मिडिल स्कूल खोला है, ६ मल्टीपरपज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां बनायी हैं, तीन कुएं बनाये हैं और एक-एक मील लम्बी दो सड़कें बनायी हैं यह काम बैहर तहसील का है।

[श्री उइके]

हिसाब कीजिये कि सात साल में कितना पैसा खर्च हो गया। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइज़र, दो क्लर्क, एक पियन, एक सिनेमा वैन, एक ड्राइवर, एक आपरेटर, एक कंडक्टर, दो सर्किल आर्गेनाइज़र इतना स्टाफ़ रखा गया और उन्हों ने आठ साल में एक मिडिल स्कूल खोला, और छः मल्टी परपज़ कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां खोलीं और दो सड़कें और तीन कुएं बनवाये। मैं आप से बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह स्टाफ़ वगैरह पर हमारे लिए जो ग्रान्ट रखी जाती है, उस में से काफ़ी रक़म स्टाफ़ वगैरह पर खर्च हो जाती है और स्टाफ़ के देखते हुए काम कुछ भी नहीं हो पाता है और रुपया बर्बाद होता है। लेकिन ये हम आदिवासियों का जो अपने भाइयों के वास्ते खून-पसीना बहाने वाले हैं, हम पर वह विश्वास नहीं करते और सरकारी मुहकमों में अगर आदिवासी मुलाज़िम होते भी हैं, तो उन को डिस्चार्ज कर के अलग कर दिया जाता है। मैं अपना अनुभव आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैं कुल चौथी कक्षा मराठी और चौथी क्लास अंग्रेजी तक पढ़ा हुआ हूं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइज़र की क्वालीफिकेशन बी० ए० की रक्खी गयी थी, मगर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में गृह मंत्री ने बस्तर ज़िले में मुझे डिस्ट्रक्ट आर्गेनाइज़र नियुक्त कर दिया कि आप उन की हालत से भलीभांति परिचित हो और आप उन में रह कर ठीक तरह काम कर सकोगे सरकार हमारे नागा भाइयों पर आसाम के आदिवासी लोगों पर तो मनमाना खर्च करती है। हमारे लोगों के लिए एक करोड़ और कुछ लाख की ग्रान्ट मिलती है जिस में से लगभग एक करोड़ तो आसाम को दे देते हैं, और बाक़ी पौन करोड़ बाक़ी २१ प्रान्तों पर खर्च के लिये दिया जाता है। इस तरह का पक्षपात आसाम के साथ बरता जाता है।

खैर, तो मैं आप को बतला रहा था कि मुझे बस्तर का डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइज़र बना कर भेजा गया, बस्तर के समान कोई पिछड़ा हुआ इलाक़ा नहीं होगा, वहां लोग नंगे रहते हैं और आप उस के पिछड़ेपन का इसी से अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि पांच सौ मेम्बरों में अकेले बस्तर प्रापर का जो एम० पी० है, वह अशिक्षित है और वह हमारा भाई दिल्ली शहर में लूटा गया। मैं ऐसे पिछड़े इलाक़े का डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइज़र बना कर भेजा गया और जब मैं वहां गया, तो मुहकमे के लोगों को यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम हुआ कि एक कामेन प्रोग्राम के ऊपर उन्हों ने मुझे बस्तर में काम करने के लिये भेजा और उन्हों ने सोचा कि अगर यह ज्यादा काम कर के दिखायेगा तो हम लोगों की नौकरियां फिर कहां रहेंगी और उन्हों ने मुझे वहां से बुला लिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude. He can go on taking for 2 hours. I cannot allow that.

Shri Uikey: Five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Shri Rishang Keishing.

श्री उइके : बस मेरी एक छोटी सी प्रार्थना है, एक मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him to speak. He must have a sense of proportion. I cannot give all the time to him.

An. Hon. Member: Sir, Madhya Bharat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Madhya Bharat will take care of itself. Now Shri Rishang Keishing.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must say at the outset that Shri Shrikant has submitted a better report this year. He has been able to make a few concrete suggestions to be carried out by the Government. But, I am sorry that the Home Minister has for over ten months kept this report in the book shelf and only after the lapse of ten months has brought out this report for discussion. This shows that he is not interested in the welfare of the Tribal and other backward people. My only suggestion is that Shri Shrikant should resign if the Government is not taking any action on his report as a protest. That alone will make the people understand that he really loves the tribal people, the Scheduled caste people and the backward classes and the Government will be made conscious of their mistakes.

Dr. Katju has been very kind to us. Whenever we go to him, he receives us with open arms. But, whatever representation we submit, I am sorry to say, he will immediately put into the waste paper basket. That is an insult to us. We know there are in India about 12 crores of backward people, like the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes, who form nearly 1/3rd of the total population of this country. For generations we have been subjugated, we have been dominated and we have been exploited by the higher classes, and the privileged people. The present Government is not only heavily influenced by them but they are more or less ruling the country. I am definitely of opinion that this country will not go forward so long this country is ruled or influenced in any way by these privileged classes of people. Our Ministers, if they really want to serve the people, as their real servants should eliminate the influence of these people. They should themselves keep absolutely clear of these enemies of the society. I am of opinion that today the Government is dominated by this section of the people.

I have got a few suggestions to make. So big is our problem that by appointing a Commissioner, you cannot solve it. My hon.. friend Shri Jaipal Singh has suggested for constitution of a separate Ministry to tackle with problems of Scheduled Castes and tribes. I also support the suggestion that a separate Ministry should be constituted immediately. I know Shri Srikant is a good man. I also realise his shortcomings, his drawbacks. Small as he is in position he cannot go against his Ministers. There are bosses over him like the Finance Minister, the Planning Commission and Dr. Katju. The only way is to have a separate Ministry to effectively deal with the Sch. castes and tribal problems.

It is often said that our country is pledged to be a welfare State. What do you mean by a Welfare State, when you have not abolished untouchability? Today we see many cases and are also reading in the papers about schools and public institutions being deserted because one or two Harijans were appointed as teachers. These things are occurring daily. We have in this country laws to punish persons who commit simple crimes like theft, robbery, etc. But, you have no law to punish those people who are upholding this heinous crime of untouchability. This is a disgrace to the country. Immediately, the Centre should introduce in this House a legislation to punish those people who uphold untouchability.

This country once belonged to the Scheduled caste people, and the Scheduled Tribe people. Today, they have been driven to the outskirts of the towns where rats and other animals infest and the tribal people have been driven to the hills. You are occupying the rich plains of the country which were theirs once upon a time. You are now refusing to share a little bit of this land with them. Today, we have been seeing in places like Pardi where those people who demanded that the Adivasis should be given sufficient land, have been punished and sent to jail, and yet you dare talk of a welfare State where every citizen, irrespective

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

of caste, etc., will be treated alike. Immediately, land should be made available for the Scheduled castes and tribes.

A large portion of the report of Shri Shrikant is covered by details of his tour. As my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh said, the officers go and meet the Congress leaders only, and also Government officers. They never meet the people. The Government officers draw up a programme, they are taken here and there and then let off. They would come back and submit a report. The non-Congress people and tribal leaders are never invited to meet them. We do not expect them to go to every corner of the hill areas. At least they should inform the people about their movements.

An Hon. Member: He has.

Shri Rishang Keishing: So that they might come and meet you and submit their viewpoint to you. You have failed in that respect also.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that the tribal people, as my hon. friend Mr. Jaipal Singh said, are not beggars. We are not looking for the mercy of these Ministers. We are far away from it. We value the tribal dignity and independence. We do not want to be treated as beggars. Pandit Nehru's mercy, Dr. Katju's mercy and some other Minister's mercy would not help us. Today we want that there should be a concrete policy and programme with which you will solve the problems. So, I have suggested already that redistribution of land and economic rehabilitation etc., etc. of these tribal people and Scheduled Castes should be immediately taken into consideration. Please do not think that we are looking to you always to have your mercy and favour. It is only the opportunists and some of the self-interested people who will come and beg you, but others will never do that. We stand for our rights, we fight for our rights. If you do not take proper action, you will not be sitting here after ten years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister, Dr. Katju.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I submit that for my entire Party you have given only five minutes? There must be equitable distribution of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I was not entirely in charge of the whole thing.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): Nobody has spoken from Hyderabad. There is a land movement in Hyderabad. I want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: India is one and indivisible.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some of the speeches that were delivered this morning with so much eloquence and so much vehemence, it occurred to me, were really speeches made for the amendment of the Constitution, because my hon. friends who spoke were far away from the matter in hand as it is governed today by the Constitution.

I must say that I was rather sorry to hear not a word of appreciation of what the State Governments are doing and have done in the past in this field of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and tribal people. Please remember one thing: it is not only in this Parliament that we have reservation of seats, we have friends here coming from Scheduled Castes and tribal people. In every State Legislature they are strongly represented. I come here to this Parliament from Madhya Bharat. There, we have a State Legislature with a membership of 99, and out of them 17 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 12 for tribal people. So, in a House of 99 you have 29 Members from Scheduled Castes and tribal people. Are they all sleeping over it? Do they not exercise moral pressure daily on the Ministers to see that something should be done. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, out of a House of 429, I believe, there are no less than 81 Members coming from the Scheduled Castes. As I said, everybody represents. I do not complain at all about it. But in this

very report there are sections indicating to you what has been done and what the Governments are doing for the economic welfare, for the social welfare, for the moral welfare of these people. My hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee spoke very warmly about educational progress, compulsory education, free education etc. Now, you read the Chapter which deals with what is being done in the educational sphere in many States, and you will find that in many States—Bihar, Bengal, U.P.—education for boys of the Scheduled Castes is completely free...

An Hon. Member: But not compulsory education.

Dr. Katju: ... from the elementary stage right up to the University. I am not saying this by way of jealousy or anything like that. I am not a born Scheduled Caste man, but I have served with Gandhiji for the last 30 or 31 years. Some Hon. Member over there said: "Well, how many servants do you keep of the Harijans?" and that rather pricked me. I am not thinking in terms of the domestic service of Harijans, but I think, like many others here, hundreds of thousands, when we have servants we do not think of them in terms of servants or castes, but regard them as members of the family. I have got several who are like my younger brothers. They live there. We who have served and sat at the feet of Gandhiji have forgotten all that.

Therefore, I do say that you read this report. Please say whatever you want to say about me either by name or innuendo, but for God's sake be fair to the people who are doing some work in the States themselves. From the report itself you will find that every State is occupied with promoting the social welfare, the educational welfare, awarding scholarships etc. For instance, I have got here: In Bihar there are no fees. In Bombay they have spent Rs. 24,71,000 on the Scheduled Castes, on the backward classes Rs. 35,25,000 and all that. Several crores. I do not want to tire the House, but I do ask you, in fairness to your brethren in the States who are Members there, who are serving there and who are trying there, to be fair to them.

Now, so far as the Constitution is concerned, what has this officer to do? It is part of the Constitution. It is all in the sphere of the State work. He is appointed under Article 338..

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Nothing is put there.

Dr. Katju: ... "to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct..."

It is all in the sphere of State activity. Amend the Constitution. Take all this away from the State Governments. Say that the Central Government should run all these social welfare schemes, run all these schemes for Harijans—colleges, vocational centres, technical institutions, untouchability and every blessed thing—and then, of course, I quite agree that there should be room for a Ministry of Social Services or Social Welfare. But now the work is going on in the States. Every State is doing something,—may be a little slow, may be a little fast. In Bihar they are doing wonderful work. In Bombay they are doing very well. In Uttar Pradesh they are doing very well. For the next two or three years Rs. 40 crores is going to be spent.

My hon. friend over there raised the point that it is rather extravagant. I shall get this matter investigated. Government machinery is always a little extravagant. You better have non-official machinery and this thing will be done on the right path.

I only want to take another ten minutes or so, but I do want to take a proper view of these matters. Regarding untouchability, I ventured to inform the House that a Bill will be introduced. In order to save time, so

[Dr. Katju]

that immediately public opinion may be available to us, it will be published in the Gazette probably in a day or two, say Monday next. Hon. Members may read that. We will do the utmost that we can. But I would like to venture to appeal to my hon. friends from the Scheduled Castes that this untouchability is not merely between a high caste and a low caste, but it is there graded even amongst the Scheduled Castes themselves.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: It is only on account of you.

Dr. Katju: You better get rid of me, and if you think that by getting rid of me, you can get rid of this untouchability, I am perfectly at your disposal, you can cut my throat. You are talking here sitting in Delhi, you do not go to the villages and see what is happening.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप से मैं ने ज्यादा टूर किया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. These are some of the facts, of which the hon. Member must be aware.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friends cannot restrain themselves.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I have a right to speak, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: When the hon. Minister says something wrong, it is our duty to correct him. There are no caste differences among the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): These differences are there only among the Brahmins; amongst the Scheduled Castes, there is no untouchability at all. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. These age-long differences are there. The hon. Minister is trying to develop his argument now. Hon. Members had their own opportunities to speak. There is no good interrupting the hon. Minister like this. The hon. Minister need not look at them, he may look at me, and speak

Dr. Katju: They have such magnetic influences on me, that I cannot help looking at them. Anyhow, now I shall look at you and speak.

As I said earlier, I am a devotee of Gandhiji, and so my personality is of no account. Apart from what Government may do in the administrative sphere, there is a good deal more to be done in the persuasive sphere, and I wish that all my hon. friends and everybody else outside would join together to eradicate this curse of untouchability throughout the land.

Great stress was laid upon appointments. So far as I am personally concerned, though they have wanted only two Ministers, I am prepared to give them four Ministers, four Deputy Ministers, and 8 Parliamentary Secretaries. You may have them as much as you like but please remember....

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about a separate Minister for Scheduled Castes? (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Katju: But my friends forget one thing very much. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members may keep silent.

Dr. Katju: If you appoint two Ministers, and three Deputy Ministers, the result will be that out of 12 crores of people, only five will be better provided. What I have always been thinking of has been for the purpose of improving the lot of all these 12 crores of people, and not five or six people.

Let me tell you one thing. Here is my hon. colleague sitting in the House. Somebody mentioned the name of a former colleague of mine, holding charge of the Law Ministry, the illustrious Dr. Ambedkar. When we had two Scheduled Caste Ministers in the Central Government, was the condition of the Scheduled Castes materially improved? Let us get a

clear answer to that. (*Interruptions.*) The point is this. As my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh was saying—I seldom agree with him, but on this occasion I agree with him—it is really not a question of having two Ministers or no Ministers. I am longing for the day when the number of high officers, members of the UPSC, the State Public Service Commissions, officers in the army, navy and everywhere else, will increase to such an extent, that the services would be genuinely representative of every section of the community, including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. That is my innermost desire, and I hope that I may live to see it. But the way you are putting it, I tell you as an advocate, is not a persuasive one....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Our way is quite correct. A time will come, when we will rule this country.

Dr. Katju: ...because you forget the country, and you think that if you get a Scheduled Castes Minister, he will be your representative. It is just like saying, if I get a Brahmin Minister, that Brahmin Minister will not look to India, will not look to the interests of the Anglo-Indians, or the Sikhs or the Parsis, but he will only look to the interests of Brahmins, and he will protect me. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Brahmins are everywhere, throughout India. Our heart is burning like anything when we see that they always keep us away from our rights.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That is not the proper way of looking at it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My hon. friend stated that his heart is burning. So, let us wait for a minute. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be greater seriousness in the House.

Dr. Katju: This debate sometimes degenerates on that side, due to lack of, shall I say, sincerity and seriousness, and therefore it creates no influence anywhere. I wanted it to be influential and weighty. A weighty speech was made by my hon. friend from the tribal areas, from Madhya Pradesh. There was another weighty speech, if you will allow me to say so, by my esteemed hon. friend representing the Anglo-Indians. He drew pointed attention to some facts about the grants. I was to some extent aware of them in Bengal. Probably it was due to the number of children or something like that, I do not know. But I shall have all that carefully examined and investigated. If necessary, I shall write to the State Governments, and draw their attention to it. These things can be done. But if you say, as my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee in a fit of generosity says, oh, minimum qualifications are not required for the post of a Governor, therefore appoint a Governor from amongst these people. What is it? The Governor is a head of the State...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Appoint Mussalmans everywhere.

Dr. Katju: Just consider what he says. There is a Governor in his own State, belonging to the Christian community. He wants to lower the status of a Governor by saying, you can appoint any one, he may not have even the minimum qualification. To try to lower and degrade the office of the Governor.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order, Sir...

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): It is entirely wrong and improper to attribute that statement to me. I do not think that that point... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order. The hon. Minister stated that by appointing Harijans, the standards will be lowered. Is it not an insult to the community?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Nothing of that kind. The hon. Member Shri B. S. Murthy has evidently not understood or followed the line of reasoning of the hon. Minister. He has stated that such a great man is

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

in charge of the governorship of West Bengal, and how can we afford to reduce the dignity of the office. Merely because hon. Members say that no qualifications are necessary for the post of Governor, therefore, anybody can be appointed, can we appoint persons with no qualifications and thereby lower the dignity of the post to which persons of extremely high qualifications are appointed? That is the line of argument that has been adopted by the hon. Minister, so far as I have been able to see.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: The hon. Minister is orthodox-minded. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member Shri P. N. Rajabhoj has a habit of getting up almost every time. I will not name him, but I am really sorry he should again and again get up thinking that it is a big privilege to get up and interrupt.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I am also very sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member interrupts again, I shall have to take more serious notice of it.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I can walk out.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is only on a point of information that he rose, and not on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not say so.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मेरी कम्युनिटी पर जब अन्याय होता है और जब ग़लत बात होती है तो कहना पड़ता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not the only representative of that community. There are other hon. Members sitting all round the House, representing that community. Again and again, he wants the impression to be created that he is the sole accredited leader of his community, and goes on interrupting the proceedings in the House. I would not allow this any more.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: It was only a question of information, and not a point of order. Am I to understand that there are no qualified personalities for that post, in our community?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many qualified people. There is no question of that.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): But none is selected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Minister was only answering some general remarks that no qualifications are necessary. I do not think the hon. Minister wanted to say that there are no qualified people available from among Scheduled Castes. On the other hand, from the report I find that there are students who have taken to law, who have studied up to M.A., and so on, 80 per cent. of the scholarship applications from Scheduled Castes candidates have been granted, 75 per cent. of scholarship applications from the tribal people have been granted, and so on. (*Interruptions.*)

4 P.M.

Dr. Katju: I was rather hurt...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may say clearly, so that there need not be any misunderstanding. The difficulty is that sometimes. .....

Shri S. S. More: On a point of order, Sir. Can the Deputy-Speaker give some guidance to the Minister regarding his responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Sometimes humour can be carried too far. I am very sorry about it. This is a very serious matter. There are a number of hon. Members who feel very much that sufficient things have not been done. Each one has come forward with his own grievances. They are being considered. The hon. Minister is trying to give an explanation to the best of his ability. Now, when I make a suggestion, let there be no remark of this kind. I do not think it right at all that we should

indulge in remarks which will be laughing-stock for the rest and for ourselves also.

Dr. Katju: Sir, I did not want to say anything, but I was rather hurt by a comment made by my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee, in his speech yesterday when he said: 'You have said somewhere in this report that there should be a minimum qualification for appointments to certain jobs'. Then he said: 'Why don't you appoint them Governors for which no minimum qualifications are required?' I thought this was a very unfortunate remark. It tended to lower the status, the dignity, the rank and the office of Governor, because that high office requires first-class qualifications. That was what I intended to say. That was the only thing. So far as qualifications are concerned, so far as education is concerned, in the Scheduled Castes, in the tribal areas, I know that there are advocates, doctors and physicians, and we can trust that the State Public Service Commission will do the needful when appointments are made. In this very report, you will find—I think in appendix III or IV—in different States how many people have been appointed in the reserved posts. The number may be small in some States, great in some; but everything is being done to carry out this thing.

For instance, I read yesterday in a paper from Allahabad—I do not know anything about the facts, but this is a sort of jacket news:

> "Jobs go abegging in Banaras and the district authorities are having a novel experience of getting no applications good, bad or indifferent, for filling vacancies in the Revenue department. The posts are, of course, meant only for Harijans."

May be true, I do not know. There are no applications made. Therefore, we do not know the history of it.

What I have been saying to the utmost of my ability was that instead of diverting the debate and the attention upon the number of services, our attention should be devoted here, elsewhere in the States, for raising the educational, social and economic level of the total people. And as soon as that level is raised, I am perfectly certain that in every sphere of our national life, ministerial, political, military—every sphere—you will find first class men coming from every part of the country. I have full admiration, great admiration, I tell you how much I admire my friend over there (*referring to Shri Uikey*), because if there is one community here in India which has stood firm to the rock of independence and suffered all sorts of privations during the last two thousand years, it is the Adibasi community, the men who retired into the forests and jungles but would not allow themselves to be subjected by any ruler—may be foreign or may be from India. They are a fine people. You have only to look at them. We are doing our best.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Not for Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Katju: We want them to come up. Therefore, our attention and our most vigorous efforts should be directed to them by providing money, by providing every sort of relief for raising their level as a whole. By appointing people to one or two offices—I am not saying that they should not be appointed; if competent men are available, you appoint as many as you like—but if you think that by apointing one officer or two you will get something which you will not get otherwise, it may be we are misdirecting ourselves. That was all that I intended to say. I do not want to sound a discordant note...

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): ...and detain the House any longer.

Dr. Katju: I have already said about the Anglo-Indian community that I shall have the points raised examined.

Secondly, my hon. friend from Madhya Pradesh said—I know it—that in several areas—Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat—the tribals have not been properly enumerated, properly entered in the census. Now, we might get the President's order connected, but it is a matter of not very urgent

[Dr. Katju]

importance. So I thought to myself that I had better wait till the submission of the Backward Classes Commission's report. They will go into it; they have been directed to go into this matter, and this we can then do it all at once.

Lastly, Sir, here is this report. This was submitted to us sometime early in the year and some hon. friends told me that it does not contain a sufficient narrative of what action has been taken upon the suggestions made by the Special officer. The next report will be due early in the year—just like this—and if I can manage it and if the hon. the Speaker will agree to it, we may have an earlier debate upon the report so that it may not become out of time. This is for the year 1952-53 and we are now at the end of the year 1953. We will get the next report for 1953 in February or March and we might have an earlier debate, in the month of April or May if time is available.

Let me assure the House before I sit down that I cordially welcome this debate. I look forward to constructive suggestions. You may condemn me personally as much as you like. That does not hurt me because I try to do my duty. You may rest assured that, like the heart of all of you, my heart is in this work. I want to see these people rising because India cannot prosper, India cannot remain free and independent unless we have these 12 crores of people with us. Do you mean to say that without these 12 crores of people, we can shine in this world? They are part of us; they are as much the rulers of this country as I am. They have got the vote. They can do anything they like. But we want to proceed as quickly as we can, vigorously. Therefore, I welcome constructive suggestions. I shall get every speech examined. I do not know what the result will be of that examination, because very few suggestions made have been constructive—excepting those of Mr. Anthony and my hon. friend over there. Otherwise, it has been a cry—appoint a Lieutenant Governor, appoint a Counsellor, appoint this or that. (*Interruptions.*)

I shall get that also examined, and we shall consider all aspects.

Shri Ganpati Ram: On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So much has been said.

श्री गणपति राम : अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बनारस से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वहां नौकरियों के लिए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उन को पचासों मैट्रीकुलेट, बी०ए० और इंटर पास आदमी दे सकता हूं ।

डा० काटजू : मैं आप को नाम व पता भेज दूंगा, आप दे दीजियेगा ।

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did not want to interrupt the Home Minister when he was speaking. Now, he was speaking about the dignity and the status of the Governor and all that. I should like to remind him that Gandhiji once said something to the effect that he would be happy to see a Harijan girl raised to the position of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But Gandhiji did not say that the Harijan girl need not know ABC.

Shri Velayudhan: Nobody said that an illiterate man should be appointed as Governor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. We are now going off the track. The only point was that some minimum qualifications were placed. He said those minimum qualifications must be satisfied. Then the hon. Minister understood that it was said that there were no minimum qualifications laid down for Governorships and therefore appointments should be made to that post. Then he said that the post of Governor requires high qualifications.

Dr. Katju: Exactly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister wanted to mean.

Now, there are a number of amendments that have been moved.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order please. The hon. Member does not know, even after he has been here for a year and a half that he ought not to get up when I am standing.

Out of these various amendments, if any hon. Member wants to have his amendment put to the House I will put it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Only one, No. 20, Sir; you may kindly put it to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the name of?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Rajabhoj, Sir.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, my amendment, No. 8, may also be put to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was absent when he was called. Therefore it has not been moved.

श्री गजपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा जो अमेन्डमेन्ट है उस पर मैं दो मिनट बोल कर खत्म कर दूंगा, यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट है और खास दिल्ली का मसला है, यहां के शैड्-यूल्ड कास्ट्स का ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many things are important; I will put No. 20 to the vote of the House.

Shri B. S. MURTHY: Sir, my amendment, No. 6, may be put; it is a very innocuous amendment and I think the Government can accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, No. 6 also.

Shri Nanadas: Nos. 44 and 45 also, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, 44 and 45.

Now, I will put amendment No. 6, the amendment of Mr. Murthy to vote.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take more constructive steps in order to remove all the disabilities to which these Communities are subjected to at present."

The motion was negatived.

An Hon. Member: No. 8, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not press it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, you said that I did not press it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was not present here at that time.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

> "(a) and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that in order to raise the social level of the Scheduled castes, all reserved posts in Government services should be filled with Scheduled Caste candidates by relaxing some of the conditions such as minimum qualification etc. which may not be fulfilled by Scheduled Caste candidates;
>
> (b) the Government should grant special scholarships to deserving Scheduled Caste students for going to foreign countries for higher academic and technical education;
>
> (c) the landless Scheduled Caste people should be provided with land and other implements so that unemployment among those people would be minimised, and that special Taqavi Loans should be given to them in the initial stage;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(d) a separate Ministry on the same lines as that of Rehabilitation Ministry should be formed with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to bring them to the level of other advanced classes in India in economic, educational and social matters; and

(e) immediate steps should be taken to provide Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with compulsory primary education all over India."

The Noes have it.

An Hon. Member: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find only 35 for, and a very large number against. The amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Sir, many are in the lobbies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member or the whip of a party must keep his Members ready here.

Shri Nambiar: The bell may be rung. What is the use of the bell, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to ring the bell. It is not for bringing in lazy Members. The hon. Members have come here leaving their homes. What are they here for? What is the attraction in the lobby? They not only do not discharge their duties but impose additional responsibility upon the Chair.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the cultivable waste lands in the country and the waste lands reclaimed by the Government organisations both of the States and of the Centre, should be distributed to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any delay."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that—

(a) members of the Scheduled Tribes, who have been adversely affected by the prohibition of *jhuming* or shifting cultivation should be rehabilitated;

(b) the Scheduled Tribes of Tripura should not be ousted from the land belonging to them due to the requisitioning of such land by the Government for settling others there;

(c) free land, implements and seeds should be given to landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the other amendments are lost.

There is no more to be done regarding this motion. It has already been taken into consideration.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1953-54

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now proceed to the consideration of the supplementary demands for 1953-54.

If any of the hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions want any of the motions to be moved, they may stand in their places.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Many of them are out of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the cut motions on Demand No. 1 are concerned, I find only No. 1 to be in order. I will hear other hon. Members if they want to press their motions.

Mr. Gurupadaswamy has given notice of a cut motion for economy in various items of expenditure for which the supplementary demands for grants are requested. Hon. Members might know—how often I have to repeat it—that there are three kinds of cut motions. One is for the refusal of supplies. That relates to policy. The total demand might be reduced to one rupee. The other kind is for individual grievances,—that the demand may be reduced by Rs. 100. That will be a token cut for drawing the attention of Government regarding that particular matter. The third kind is economy cut. Wherever there is an economy cut, the hon. Member must show the particular items in which economy can be effected, say an item of Rs. 15973, and they must suggest the solution. There cannot be a general cut motion that the demand be cut by Rs. 100/- in these economy cuts. Anyhow, I am allowing this. All the same, I am willing to admit 'Economy', so that in future they may follow it. Regarding the others, I wish to say this. These are Supplementary Demands and on the Supplementary Demands, for a new service or for a service which was not thought of and for which no provision was made in the original budget, for such a thing that is coming up for discussion for the first time, hon. Members can go into it wholly, into the policy etc., and throw it out if they like, but if the matter has already been raised in the budget discussion or a provision was already made in the budget, on a matter of policy no discussion can now take place. On that ground I am unable to accept 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of these Cut Motions.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): 2 is reasonable, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Government's indifference to the crisis in the cashew nut industry" was dischssed already. I think there was also a Bill regarding cashewnut industry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): No, Sir. I only pointed out certain specific cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One other thing. Do any of the items in the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 relate to expenditure on cashewnut industry?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is included here. An officer for enquiring into the cashewnut industry has been sent to the Travancore State. This is a new question and it was not provided in the budget already.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the representations made to the Commerce Minister that the position in respect of the cashewnut industry is very grave and that the Government of India must take immediate steps in the matter, the Government seems to have sent this officer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I might say that the officers for whom provision has been asked for now are these—Officer on Special Duty for Cottage Industries; Officer on Special Duty for Automobile Industry; one Deputy Secretary to deal with exports; one Deputy Director, Exhibitions; one other officer for the Industry Journal. We have not asked for any amount for the cashewnut industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, that does not arise.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The other item is travelling allowances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also does not relate to the cashewnut industry. The hon. Member does not know the position and he cannot assume. Whatever has been specifically stated is stated.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is a specific provision for 'Other Miscellaneous Items'. We should be very clear on this. They cannot send the officer and find money from sources which are not voted. This is a new matter which came up before the Government only last month. How are they meeting the funds for this purpose?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Please see page 3 of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does 'other miscellaneous items' include cashewnut industry? The hon. Minister will look into the matter. But hon. Members might know that with respect to the Budget Demands, from one major demand, no transfer can be made to another major demand, and from a minor head in the same sub-head transfers can be made, and whenever there is provision, they do so. It is only when they do not have sufficient money, they come to the House. Under these circumstances, I am sorry this matter cannot be raised.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point we have sought to raise, Sir. There is an omnibus entry 'other miscellaneous items'. We want to know precisely what it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may ask for information about such items by means of questions, but now I do not allow Cut Motions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the increase in travelling allowances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have a chance and you can ask then.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Regarding 7, actually the Minister said last time that there was going to be a conference to review the working of the GATT. Here there is only the Demand, but as yet we do not know what has been the experience of the Government with regard to the working of the GATT, whether they are going to review it or whether the position has changed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My only point is this. There are various procedures which hon. Members are fully aware of. Whenever they want to raise a debate, they get it as they got one day for External Affairs. If they wanted to be particular about knowing the position relating to this conference and get assurances from Government, a day for debate would have been allotted. This cannot be raised in a Motion like this. I am sorry I cannot allow it under this head. Now, Shri Gurupadaswamy may speak on No. 1, but let him be brief.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): Let us have a day in the next Session for discussing the GATT.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might write to the Leader of the House about it. I am not in a position to deal with it now.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Economy in various items of expenditure

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, I find various items of expenditure given under Demand No. 1. I wish to get a few clarifications from the hon. Minister regarding certain matters that arise. The expenditure incurred on the publication of the Journal, *Industry and Trade* is extravagant and wasteful, because the amount that is being spent on the purchase of paper that is required

for the Journal is not purchased in the open market and the paper is not purchased at prevailing market rates. The quotations called for by the Ministry are excessive and the firms that have been supplying are quoting exorbitant rates. So, there is a clear case of a large expenditure on the purchase of paper for this journal. We do not know how much is being spent on the printing of this journal. I do not say that we do not want the journal or we should stop the printing of the journal. We want the journal but I suggest that steps be taken to improve the standard of the journal, the quality of the journal and steps also be taken to issue a more comprehensive journal covering all items. I find that there is some improvement in this regard, but it is not sufficient. If adequate steps are taken and if a serious attempt is made, the journal may be made more comprehensive and more informative. Further as I said before, steps should be taken to cut down the expenditure as there seems to be a lot of waste in this item. Then, Sir, regarding the exhibitions and the duties of officers who are asked to look after these exhibitions, I want to say a few words. The tendency of the Government seems to be to open exhibitions mostly in the western countries—Europe, Canada and such other countries, and not to open exhibitions in South-East Asia or the Middle East. So, I want a positive assurance from the Minister that hereafter he will not only concentrate upon exhibitions being opened only in Western Europe, England or Canada or America, but also in the East. It is necessary that we should capture the neighbouring markets—the markets in the Middle East and South-East Asia. So far, no serious attempt has been made to popularize our industries and our industrial products in those parts. Also, no attempt has been made to popularize our goods in East Africa and North Africa. So, it is very necessary that steps are taken in this regard.

Then, Sir, regarding expenditure on the exhibitions, I feel the expenditure can be considerably reduced. We have got so many trading agencies of our own or consulates in various countries. No attempt has been made, or, if attempt has been made, no serious attempt had been made and no adequate steps have been taken to ask our consulates to take up the entire responsibilities or organizing the exhibitions in those countries. If such steps had been taken, I feel that extra expenditure for the extra staff could have been avoided. The Ministry seems to be very fond of spending more and more money on these exhibitions. Hereafter, it should put a check on this item of expenditure as far as possible, or, we should decrease the expenditure under this head.

Next, Sir, I want to refer to administrative expenditure. Sir, here I want to make some things very clear. Expenditure in this department is mounting up and no fruitful result has been noticeable as a result of this expenditure. There is expenditure on travelling allowance, expenditure on appointments of new categories of staff, expenditure on trade delegations, etc. But there is no proper result which is ordinarily expected out of this expenditure. If we look at the export side of our trade, there also there is a sort of recession or a sort of fall—in the export to various foreign countries, of the West. We have not been able to popularize our goods in our neighbouring countries. But all the same the expenditure is on the increase.

Now, Sir, I come to the last item—"other miscellaneous items." We do not know what miscellaneous items are included in this. Because it is a huge amount, I want a little explanation or clarification by the hon. Minister as to what various items are included in this heading. It is very necessary that as far as possible more clear explanation should be given or annexed to the demands.

Lastly, there is "deputation of officers to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade conference and the International Cotton Advisory Committee at Washington and Rome." We have spent Rs. 47,000. It requires

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

careful scrutiny, because I learnt recently that some superfluous officers were sent on delegation to attend these two conferences, and I want the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and say whether the appointment of these people in these delegations was made purely out of patronage just to favour one or two people or not. Not that I complain about this but I want such things should not be repeated hereafter.

I feel very sorry that not much economy has been exercised by this Ministry. It seems to be fond of too much of extravagance, pomp and such of the things. It is very necessary that it should make a very drastic cut in this expenditure, and so it is not proper for this House to grant unconditionally all these demands that have been placed before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Minister has not treated the House properly because from a glance at the details he has given we find that the excess amounts are classified into (i) to (ix) and the details are categorized as (a) to (h). How these are interlocked, how these are correlated, is something which is not explained, and we are asked to give money for 'other miscellaneous items' which runs to the tune of Rs. 1,02,000, an increase of Rs. 37,000. I do not know why additional travelling allowance has been necessary. We do not know what these miscellaneous items are. When a specific question has been asked on the best authority and *bona fides* of two Members of this House as to whether promises have been given to Travancore-Cochin, the Minister wriggled out of the question entirely, without saying yes or no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly go through the rules regarding the budget—when an amount has been voted for a particular item, the Ministry can easily find money from one minor head to the other. It is only when the items are exhausted, that the Government comes to the House for supplementary demands. Even if an officer is sent, say, for cashew-nuts, the very purpose or policy regarding cashew-nuts does not come before the House. Hon. Members know all this. If there is any explanation needed for any particular item of detail, and if there is not enough explanation on that matter, information can be asked and I shall ask the hon. Minister to give it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is an explanation (e) at page 4, where it is stated that posts of certain Assistant Controllers will be created and that an Assistant Controller will be upgraded to be a Deputy Controller of Imports and Exports in connection with the opening of a new office at Cochin. I want to know, Sir, the purpose why a Deputy Controller of Imports and Exports is to be appointed in Cochin from now on. In this connection, I would submit that there is a very important matter which the Commerce Ministry should take into consideration: and that is the import of African nuts into India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a new office which is functioning there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is with regard to the general import. Not about cashew-nuts.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am putting it as a general proposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this an office which was not contemplated during the budget time?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a new office.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, what is this office to do? I am making the suggestion that in the matter of cashew-nut which is imported from foreign

countries such as East Africa, there should be some more concrete proposals, and the Cochin Office which is to function under this supplementary grant must be given certain powers. Why I say so is because the whole of the imported cashew-nut is consumed in Travancore-Cochin and the surrounding places, while the monopolists who offer them for sale there import it from Bombay. The result is that the factory people have to pay the freight on the cashew-nuts which are imported, from Bombay to Travancore-Cochin sometimes by train, sometimes by sea. It also makes the cost of raw cashew-nuts go up, and on which alone the cashew-nut industry of Travancore-Cochin can carry on for some time, because we have found that the hon. Minister has answered that over 50 per cent. of the cashew-nut has to come from Africa. Our domestic production is very inadequate for our requirements. Under such circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that the new office which is to function at Cochin should have a control over the import of cashew-nuts and the Commerce and Industry Ministry should direct that henceforth if Bombay capitalists should not monopolise import of raw nuts from Africa, and as these nuts are to be consumed in and near about Cochin, they must be imported only through Cochin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter of policy. The hon. Member when he starts, starts off, and I am not in a position to prevent him.

Shri K. K. Basu: I had tabled a cut motion which you, Sir, had disallowed. The hon. Minister gave us an assurance some time back that after participation at last year's Conference, Government would reconsider *de novo* our continuance in the GATT. I hope the hon. Minister will now be in a position to throw some light on it.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, I would like to have some enlightenment in connection with the additional grant that has been asked for exhibitions.

The other day in reply to a question the hon. Minister said that exhibitions have been held in a dozen or so countries abroad and mostly cottage industry goods have been exhibited. I want to know the criterion for our participation in these exhibitions—whether the exhibitions are held in countries outside India, or inside our country, where these cottage industry goods are exhibited. I would also wish to know whether this post has been created for any particular purpose of giving publicity to our cottage industry goods.

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that these points have been raised, not because there is substance in the arguments advanced or criticisms made, but because it gives us an additional opportunity for explaining some of the important activities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Sir, I shall deal firstly with the point made by my hon. friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy. I am very unhappy to say that he tried to sustain the points he raised with rather a lot of lack of information. Firstly, let me deal with the bulletins. I am prepared to make a present of a sample copy of these to him. He can for himself see the materials that are being published in them and I am quite sure in fairness to the Ministry he will agree that much useful work is being done by it. In fact, I won't be surprised if he said that he has not even seen a copy of these weekly bulletins. It gives an idea of import and export licences issued to each individual for amounts ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5 lakhs. This we do in order to give the public an idea of the working of the Import and Export Control section. In so far as we are liberalising the field of exports and imports, naturally the bulk cost of the bulletin increases. He may be surprised to learn that every week we bring out about 250 to 300 pages of matter. If he were to look into one of them his comment will be that this is unnecessary. That is one of the reasons why our expenditure on the bulletin is increasing.

[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Gurupadaswamy has, however, grudgingly conceded that our monthly Journal on Industry and Trade has recently shown improvements. I am very happy to learn this from him, for even these small compliments mean a lot for us. He is rather conservative in appreciation. In spite of that, the usefulness of the monthly journal is being highly appreciated by the public. It is not meant for propaganda. We place all the available material before the public. We have made it a point to supply copies of the Bulletin to every Member of Parliament. We have done that advisedly, because we want the matter to reach all hon. Members of Parliament. Sometimes, of course, hon. Members of Parliament make very good use of it in attacking us. We do not believe in withholding any matter which may work against us. We want all the vigilance to be exercised by hon. Members of Parliament. The work in connection with the Bulletin is increasing. I am very happy to say that during the course of the year, as an experimental measure, we have been able to bring out a Hindi version of the Bulletin. This means increased expenditure, because we have to employ Hindi-knowing staff. It may also lead us into a little inconvenience. Though Hindi is one of the recognised official languages...

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Have we got enough subscribers for all this? Is it profitable?

Shri Karmarkar: I want hon. Members to help us in that matter. Though it is not so at present, we shall be able to make it self-sufficient.

For the free copy he gets, we shall be grateful if the hon. Member secures us a couple of subscribers. In fact he has made a useful point. He has all along been a good friend of this side.

Shri Velayudhan: I know the publicity side of it very well—better than the hon. Minister himself.

Shri Karmarkar: It is very refreshing to find the hon. Member rising and supporting Government in a matter like this. This will have a very good effect upon the public at large, if properly reported.

I was on the subject of Hindi version of our journal. We are hoping this will serve a very useful purpose among the public who would like to be acquainted with the activities of the Ministry in the matter of trade and industry.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of exhibitions. The House has shown keen interest in our participation in exhibitions. I am very happy to say that our exhibits have aroused the curiosity of visitors. I recently had the privilege of visiting one such exhibition myself in Berlin. Ours was a small stall. The German Government very much appreciated the fact that we were able to participate. They made all arrangements for us. Though it involved some expenditure, the return was more than commensurate, in terms of the persons who visited the exhibition. The minimum number who attended the exhibition was 30,000 and the maximum reached 80,000 odd. The exhibition went on for ten days. Though it was at first a matter of curiosity, a number of business-like enquiries followed.

But, Sir, I am very unhappy to say that we are not able to do as much as possible, because it is difficult for us from this distance to send as many exhibits as might be necessary to reap the full advantage of such vast exhibitions. For instance our participation in an exhibition in Canada is likely to result in a business tie-up. This is one of the best means of popularising our products. I am also very happy to know that during the last two years there has been a demand from foreign markets for the cottage industry products of U. P., some parts of Rajasthan and Mysore, *e.g.*, items like printed articles, ivory work and Banaras brorades. Now,

Sir, these exhibitions are the only medium through which we have been able to achieve this much of popularity for our products. I wish we had more finance. In this matter my hon. colleague who is dealing with this subject can come to our rescue, because any grant spent on exhibitions, in our opinion, if properly spent, is bound to make a good return by way of inviting greater exports from this country.

Then my hon. friend Mr. Das raised a point as to why we are not concentrating our efforts in Asia. We are trying to do that. As my hon. friend knows we have many more of these exhibitions in the West than in the East. It takes more money to run an exhibition ourselves, than to participate in one which is organised by others. For instance, next year in Lausanne in Switzerland they are going to have the usual annual fair. We are the only foreign country which is going to participate. Every year they invite a guest country and this year the invitation has been extended to us. We have budgeted some amount. We have naturally had to spend more than what we would have spent normally, on these exhibitions. Now, because it comes in September we may take advantage of it as India, apart from Switzerland, will be the only country making its appearance as a guest country. All suggestions for expansion are welcome to us. We are naturally anxious to expand our activity in this direction but subject to limitations which necessarily are imposed by the finances available.

Then about Consulates I am happy in one way and unhappy in the other, happy because it affords an opportunity to me to explain the matter and unhappy because my hon. friend Shri Gurupadaswamy does not realise the consequence of his suggestion. Consulates and Embassies are there for specific purposes, one of them being to advance our trade interests in foreign countries. But we cannot saddle our representatives abroad with a larger burden than they can possibly cope with. We are not able to send many officers. To the extent we draw assistance from our Consulates and Embassies, not all of which are very adequately staffed, the work of the Embassy itself suffers. For instance, at Berlin it was our diplomatic representative who took part in this and the Bonn Embassy gave all the assistance. We cannot rest content asking them to look after it. Adequate results cannot come out of such an arrangement. I would like encouragement from this House that we should be able to depute more and more officers, though it means more expenditure. The purpose served is so important and every country attaches so much importance to this matter that we are rather feeling that we are lacking that amount of resources which we need if we were to make these exhibitions fully fruitful.

Mr. friend had a word to say about superfluous officers, and one of the two superfluous officers who went, according to him, was myself! It was in connection with the GATT that I went and it served, if I may say so with modesty, quite a useful purpose. Because Ministers from other countries came and we had a good exchange of views. And, by and large, if I am not egotistic, it was wise that one of the Ministers went—(*An hon. Member*: Hear, hear). Thank you very much—because it makes a small difference. And my friend knows us quite well. There is a small detail which I might as well give to indicate how much we care for economy. If I had wished for my own convenience I could have requested the Finance Ministry to send my Private Secretary with me. But I said: I won't take my Private Secretary, we could do with a little inconvenience, but give me an officer from my Ministry who has been dealing with the subject for the last seven years. And I took an Under Secretary whose presence was extremely useful.

[Shri Karmarkar]

Then regarding Cochin I thought we would get a bouquet for getting a Deputy Chief Controller in Cochin.

Shri Velayudhan: We are grateful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The suggestion, I think, was now that the Deputy Chief Controller's office has been opened there, licences for import of cashew-nuts may be given only to that port and not to Bombay.

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot avoid that point at all, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately, Sir, you have also misunderstood me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I believe the Estimates Committee had also made a recommendation.

Shri Karmarkar: You are perfectly right, Sir, and if you remember what you said ten seconds back now that we have a responsible officer there it is all to the good. He has naturally pointed out that. We are also happy about that, because it is a port we wanted for a long time to develop We want also the export and import trade to develop. As I said some time back, Travancore-Cochin, is a place about which we have to take great care. If this results in a little more employment there, we would be happy. But the point is rather difficult in execution. Because we have followed a particular pattern in respect of export and import licences. There is not much difficulty about export licences because generally there is a large amount of free licences. But in regard to import we stick largely to the idea of restricting our import licences, in so far as it is necessary, to what we know as established importers. We tried an experiment about two years back, but to our dismay we found that something like 1,50,000 applications or thereabout came—I am speaking from memory—and that resulted in a certain amount of chaos. Because anybody who could afford Rs. 25 or Rs. 10 which was the fee prescribed, sent an application, like backing a race-horse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other suggestion was that the very established importer may import through Cochin harbour.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, he has admitted in answer to certain questions that now the import of cashew-nut is the monopoly of three or four people who operate from Bombay. They were in Africa fifty or 100 years back and they control the supplies from Africa, with the result that factory owners, however rich they are, cannot compete in getting raw nuts from Africa, a position primarily responsible for the crisis in the cashew industry, though we are said to have allowed a free chance to all importers.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I am very happy and I need not labour the point because my friend appears to agree with me in substance. If the importers are very limited and if the manufacturers are to get licences what will be the difficulty in taking away the privilege, you may call it, or the facility given to established importers? —that is another question. And I can assure him that we shall examine it on its merits, though I may say that I am not very sanguine about that.

Then Mr. Basu wanted to draw me in about GATT. As I have said on the floor of the House that is a matter over which we spent a lot of time; in 1947 we had a conference lasting about ten months in all. We thought then and we think now that our participation in the GATT has been rather useful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether a day will be allotted for that.

Shri Karmarkar: Since we attach importance to the question and since the next session is coming I shall be happy to have the views of the House.

Maybe the budget session may be a convenient time. I am not sure, I cannot make a commitment now. But it may be possible to place the question before the House in the budget session. We would be happy to have the views of the House on our participation in the GATT. I cannot say more on that. These are the points that have been raised.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Explanation about the expenditure?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says it will come up in the budget session.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, it is in the Members' hands in any case. I am sure my friend can raise it at the time of the budget.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I hope you don't mean what you say!

Shri Karmarkar: We on this side of the House would be happy to have the express views of this House before we go to the next session of the conference to review the GATT. We do not want to avoid a discussion; we welcome it. But, naturally, with regard to fixture my friend will appreciate that I am not in a position to make an off-hand statement like the one he might perhaps tempt me in. That is all I have to say.

Something was said about economy. I have mentioned about officers. With regard to officers, except for one we have been able to meet the expenditure under other heads. We are not anxious to add on to the expenditure. Sir, that is all that I wish to content myself with on the present occasion.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I want to know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said enough. Every hon. Member knows English. He put a question and wanted an explanation. The Minister has given it to the best of his ability.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He has not touched that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has not touched it, he does not know.

I shall now put Shri Gurupadaswamy's cut motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now place the demand before the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 10—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'."

Cut motion No. 8 is out of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Why is it ruled out, Sir? We never know what is ruled out and what is admitted.

Shri Velayudhan: That is the only cut under that item.

5 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this arise? This relates to Reduction in

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

India's contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organisation. This is a matter of policy. Let me ascertain from the hon. Minister as to when this contribution to the ICAO was arrived at. Was it the subject matter of a previous Budget?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes, Sir. It has continued for so many years. There is nothing new about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore the amount is already settled. This is not the first time that it is coming. Therefore it has to be ruled out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want a reduction of this amount.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can there be a reduction?

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any amount voted in the Budget cannot be reduced in a supplementary demand. The amount has been spent on various other items. Now, he comes with a demand under this head. He does not want anything more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This amount was not put in the Budget. He said that it was drawn on the 31st March 1953 and now it has to be included in order to adjust the amounts. It was not there in the Budget.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The amount has been paid.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You can pay; but we can ask you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see. The scope is limited. It is a matter of adjustment. It was there in the previous Budget and in the present Budget.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The payment was not actually debited on account of some difficulty in the Reserve Bank. This is a matter of accounting. Instead of in 1952-53, it comes in 1953-54.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The hon. Member can ask why. We cannot go into the question of International Civil Aviation Organisation and reduce the contribution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please listen to what I say, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The hon. Member must weigh the words when saying anything against the Chair. Read the language here. Reduction in India's contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organisation. I would straightaway rule it out of order. There is no question of reduction. No amount voted in the previous Budget or the present Budget could be reduced. It is a question of accounting. Why it was not brought in the last year, you can ask. Barring that, the cut motion is out of order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Before you rule it out, I would like to know why there has been this delay in paying. What is it due to?

Shri K. K. Basu: Another point, Sir. Out of this amount, Rs. 4,72,000 represents the amount which has to be paid for 1951-52, carried forward due to certain difficulties. A sum of Rs. 43,000 is an additional sum that is asked for. Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have been paying this amount for two years. Anyway, why is it that it was paid on the 31st of March 1953, and therefore could not be adjusted? That is one point. The other point is this. We have been increasing our contribution also. We are almost paying on a par with many big countries which have very big interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has there been an increase after the last Budget?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes; formerly it was 20; now it is 30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking about Civil Aviation. There is another item, an additional amount of Rs. 82,000 required for payment of enhanced contribution to the Telecommunication Union. That is another matter. That is not what is referred to here. We are concerned here with the International Civil Aviation Organisation. That is quite another matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Was that in the last Budget for 1953-54? It was not there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it in the Budget for 1952-53?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: About this Civil Aviation matter, this demand was granted by supplementary grant in Parliament. The information about approval was received in the Ministry of Communications in the second week of March 1953. Necessary sanction for the payment of contribution was issued to the A.G., C.R. on the 25th March 1953. The payment was made by the Reserve Bank of India on the 31st March, 1953. Unfortunately, the debit for the expenditure was not raised and adjusted in the accounts for 1952-53, by the Bank. Hence, this expenditure has to be adjusted in the accounts for 1953-54. That is the position regarding the contribution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is not the position. He has read out what is stated here. We can read it out. My point is this. Was this in the Budget presented to us and adopted this year? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must know that the House is not a place where they go on talking as in the lobby. They are so absorbed in their talk that they do not even hear what I say. What am I to do? We must get on with the work. Both on the right and the left, there is talking.

The point is this. The hon. Member evidently thinks that because I read the Budget, any point could be raised. When once a matter comes up in the Budget or the supplementary demand, by way of a token cut or otherwise, and it is disposed of and the amount passed, any item relating to matters of policy cannot be referred to later. This is merely a matter of accounting. The hon Member thought differently.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I seek a clarification? If the amount had not been voted, if the whole item had not been put dot down in the Budget can we not raise the point at all?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be raised. If there had been a supplementary demand which was voted, it is only now a matter of accounting. We will assume that the matter comes up for the first time before the House and the question is one of clerical mistake regarding adjustment of accounts. Once again the question of policy cannot be reopened. I am only trying to state what I understood the hon. Minister to say. Is this the first time that this matter of contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organisation has come up?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the first time. It was not there in the Supplementary demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For what amount?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has never come up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Rs. 4,72,324 or something like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same amount: payment for this contribution.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This was the amount voted by this House.

Shri K. K. Basu: When?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has read it out.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I gave the date. The Supplementary demand was moved in Parliament and approved.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Date? This year or last year?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is a voted amount. That is what I say.

Some Hon. Members: When?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: February 1953; in the last financial year.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has not come in this year's Budget.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not necessary.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is coming in the Supplementary demand for the first time.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was passed in the Supplementary Demands in February, 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only point is this. This is a matter in which the House has gone into the question of policy. So far as.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There was no Supplementary Grant in February 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on like this.

I am stating what ultimately ought to be the ruling so far as this matter is concerned. The House had an opportunity and discussed this matter and it was voted as early as February, 1953.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No Sir, not supplementary grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he has said. Let it not be in this budget. The budget was passed in March, 1953. Now that matter is voted. The only question is that what was voted last year was not paid or adjustable during the year. That is sought to be adjusted now. Therefore, so far as the Cut Motion is concerned that it ought to be reduced, merely because it was not paid in time last year it ought not to be reduced. It is a matter of policy. Hon. Members have not tabled any Cut Motion saying this kind of adjustment must not be made, that it must be made there and then, it causes inconvenience so far as accounting is concerned etc. If they had done so, I would have allowed them to speak, but that is not the subject matter of the cut motion.

Shri Velayudhan: Why then was it brought as a supplementary demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was not paid then; therefore, it has been brought now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not accept that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is...

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): May I just say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has missed the bus. I will grant him an opportunity on another occasion.

The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With your permission, Sir, I will submit that the hon. Minister cannot say that during last February he came to the House with a Supplementary Grant. That was the time when we had the Budget presented. Does he mean to say there was a Supplementary Grant in it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Supplementary Demands for the previous year 1952-53 must be moved before the budget for 1953-54 is moved. The Budget is presented on the 28th—if it is a leap year on the 29th—of February.

There are other Demands on which hon. Members can equally well speak.

DEMAND NO. 27—CUSTOMS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Customs'."

Cut Motion No. 9 regarding amount of drawbacks and the manner of their utilisation is out of order.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): May I have a few minutes on this Demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Velayudhan: There is no Cut Motion moved, Sir.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): It is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from that, he can ask for information. Anybody can oppose a Demand and throw it out, but not on general policy. I have supplied copies of all the Rules and decisions to every hon. Member. They may kindly read them again and again and come back to the House.

An Hon. Member: We have learnt it by heart now.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: This Demand for Rs. 25 lakhs is the direct consequence of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill which this House passed only a few weeks ago. This amount is going to be utilised for the payment of the drawbacks on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported. Obviously, therefore, this amount will be utilised through the agency of Customs administration at the ports. And the measure of its success will depend, therefore, on the manner in which the Customs authorities utilise this amount and also on the manner in which they will use the powers that they have newly acquired in this matter.

Now, Sir, the House will recollect that the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill was originally to come before this House last session, but due to pressure of other legislative business, it could not be brought before this House. In the intervening period between the last session and this session, an Ordinance was promulgated, Ordinance No. 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the meaning of discussing once again the whole thing?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: No, Sir. I am coming directly to the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he say that he is coming directly. Let him come directly.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will try to come to the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point first?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: The point is that this Customs administration should be made to understand how this House expects them to utilise the powers or operate under the powers that are given under this new Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Hon. the Minister.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have nothing to say, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has no right to go once again into the policy, administration etc. This is merely a consequence of the Act that has been passed. When once the Act is passed...

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Sir, may I say a word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed him to say so far. The hon. Member will sit down when I get up. I have allowed the hon. Member so far with a view to know exactly and to decide

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

whether what he says is relevant for this issue or not. I have come to the conclusion that it ought not to be allowed. The matter is out of order. The matter has been disposed of. It is only recently we had occasion to discuss. That means the policy, the method of administration, the rules and regulations, conduct of all those persons who give drawback, all these were discussed, and whether discussed or not, this is not now the forum.

Now, the question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Customs'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

(i) *Setting up of a village centre at the International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing.*

(ii) *Additional expenditure on postage, telegrams etc. for the Community Projects Administration.*

(iii) *Opening of Centres of training for social education.*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(3) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

I will only speak on Cut Motion No. (3)—to shorten the time. This money is to go to centres of training for social education. Recently we have been asking many questions on this point. And even recently, just a few days ago, the hon. Education Minister told us that they had not decided what they were going to do, and yet now I find there is quite a big amount which is going to be voted. Already for 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 198 lakhs has been provided. There are already many educational centres which are working. Why do we want this extra amount of money for a short course of scientifically conducted programme for social education organizers. Already there are quite a number of organizations working for adult education etc. We ourselves are not clear what social education is. Our Minister is unable to tell us what it is, and now we find this extra amount of money is going to be given, and we are also given this amount of comfort by saying that the Ford Foundation and the Technical Co-operation Administration are giving us some money. I want to know why it is those who are working are not to be helped. In Bengal, for instance, they have an adult education centre, and they have other centres also. I find also that Mr. Amarnath Jha is opening a centre. I want to know whether this is covered by that. Why is it we are having to pay this extra

amount. We do not know what it is all about.

Shri Velayudhan: Can I speak? I have also a Cut Motion.

Shri K. K. Basu: Please read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary. The hon. Member need not take the cue from another hon. Member.

Shri Velayudhan: I want to speak only about social education centres. In the Supplementary Demands for Grants, it is stated that five centres of training have been opened at Nilokheri, Hyderabad, Gandhigram, Santiniketan and Allahabad, where social education schemes are being introduced, and it is said they are now training Social Education Organisers. I would like to know how many organisers were trained and whether they are now employed in any schemes or in any centres, because I was told that many of these people who were trained in these centres have gone out and are not having any work at all. At Gandhigram I know personally that a lot of persons are being trained, but they are not being employed in any place. I would like to know about the state of affairs from the hon. Minister.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): I want one information about the accounting system as disclosed by the footnotes. I find that the amounts under the Technical Co-operation Administration and the Ford Foundation will now be deposited under some fund and expenditure against that will be shown under this head. I want to know whether there is any special accounting of all these funds under separate heads, or whether all of them go together into a consolidated fund, like the Consolidated Fund of India. If they go in a bulk to a consolidated fund, how are they separated out for inspection purposes?

Shri B. K Das: I want to know the break-up of the expenditure for these five social education centres separately. I would also like to know how many persons are being trained there. How many have already been trained, and how many are under training now?

Shri M. C. Shah: As for the funds, I would like to inform my hon. friend that there is a Special Development Fund into which whatever we get from the Wheat Loan, the Colombo Plan and the TCA is credited. All the expenditure contemplated will come under that fund. From the Colombo Plan we expect about Rs. 28 crores this year. All this will go into the Special Development Fund.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A question was asked about the number of trainees, that have been trained so far, and the number that are being trained every year. We require about 1800 persons to be trained during the Plan period. There is not sufficient accommodation at present in the five centres that are being run. Up to now, we have trained 159 persons, and 157 are being trained. With the present accommodation, we find that only 40 can be trained in each of these centres at present, at a time. Hence, we want further accommodation.

The break-up of these expenses is as follows. The sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd asked for will be spent at the rate of about Rs. 50,000 per each centre, for extra accommodation for the trainees. Since we are short of accommodation, it is not possible to cope up with the demand and have the required number of organisers that we want during the Plan period. Naturally therefore, we require further accommodation. The break-up of the expenditure will be as follows:

Furniture and other things. Rs. 40,000

Books, and other things. Rs. 1 lakh and odd

Other charges on other projects..... Rs. 1,12,000

Incidental expenditure.....Rs. 75,000

As to the question where these five centres are located at present, I might inform hon. Members that they are at

[Shri Hathi]

Gandhigram, Hyderabad, Santiniketan, Nilokheri, and Allahabad.

A question was asked as to what these organisers would do after they are trained. They are sent to several community project centres. In fact they have all been absorbed. I do not know if any of them who are trained already are not employed. If there is any instance of a trained organiser who has not been absorbed, the hon. Member may bring it to our notice, and he will be absorbed.

This is in short the reply to all the questions that have been asked.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have also a cut motion relating to drafting of permanent officers in Commission of Enquiry, cut motion No. 12 under Demand No. 38.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not a matter of policy? I have not allowed it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If it is a matter of policy, they would not have come out with a fresh demand for Rs. 83,000. It is only an additional expenditure. The Taxation Enquiry Commission is a new Commission, and this demand is in respect of pay of officers.

Shri M. C. Shah: We had made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the budget, but from actuals, we find that the expenditure will be much more, and they have asked for this expenditure. We are reappropriating, and only for the balance we are asking for a supplementary sum.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is exactly the reason why I want to say something about it. You are sending to the Commission some officers, for whom this money is required. I would not have sent in this cut motion, had it not been for the fact ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to say that the existing officers may be utilised, instead of drafting new persons.

Shri M. C. Shah: As a matter of fact, the position is that wherever we retrench, we take all those people into these fields. In the Taxation Enquiry Commission also, we have taken some from our own staff.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member say what he wants.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want to discuss the merits. I shall explain why I was forced to send in this cut motion. Yesterday I tried to get some information through the Research Officer of Parliament Secretariat, about certain officers functioning in certain Commissions, including the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Here is the letter from the Research Officer. When I asked for certain details as to the number of Commissions and Committees of Government of India, on which the present Finance Secretary is serving, it was stated that the Finance Ministry was contacted on the phone, but the information was not available, and that if the Member so desired, the information might be collected after officially writing to the Ministry concerned, which will take some time. This is a very bad practice. It is after that that I sent in this cut motion. The present Finance Secretary, is functioning in several Committees, God knows how many, he was there in the Lady Hardinge Committee, in this committee, that committee, a third committee, and so on. I wanted to know in how many committees he is serving, and why it was necessary for Government to send only one or two officers on whom alone they seem to have confidence, and who seem to be having a monopoly of all wisdom in all matters, including those of taxation, for all these commissions and committees. When I could not get the information from the Finance Ministry, there was no other way open before me except to send in a cut motion. If the hon. Minister would tell me in what all committees, the present Finance Secretary and the Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry, function, I think I can withdraw this cut motion.

Shri M. C. Shah: I can get that information for my hon. friend. It is

not secret, and in fact it cannot be kept secret. As a matter of fact, not only the Secretary, but even the Joint Secretaries of the Finance Ministry serve on several committees. Wherever there is any financial implication, we have to send some representative of the Finance Ministry. Whatever information, my hon. friend wants, I am prepared to give. There is nothing to be kept secret.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may pass on that information to the hon. Member.

Now, is it necessary to put all these cut motions to the vote of the House? I find hon. Members are not pressing them.

I shall put the demand to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that the voices of 'Ayes' are feebler than those of the 'Noes'. The whips must be here to assist the Minister. They ought not to be away from the House, or at least other hon. Members may be instructed to assist the Minister. I have to judge by voices. If I hear only one voice for 'Ayes', and two voices for the 'Noes', hon. Members ought not to look to the Chair, they will only see that the two will prevail over the one.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Let us hope not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall take up the next demand.

DEMAND NO. 45—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

I find there is a cut motion in the name of Shri Kelappan, for emphasizing the need to encourage cultivation of long staple cotton. That is not a matter of policy, so it is not in order.

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I want to have one information from the hon. Minister. In the note appended to the Demand, it is said that "during 1950, the plan for increasing cotton production in the country, with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the requirements of cotton for the textile industry was put into operation."

Now, if the object is self-sufficiency, it is very necessary that the cultivation of long-staple cotton has to be encouraged. Out of 40 lakh bales that we consume in the country, 10 lakh bales are imported cotton, i.e. we are importing about 25 per cent. of our requirements. This is all long-staple cotton. There is a small surplus in our production which we are exporting, that is, about 2 lakh bales. So this must evidently be short staple cotton. We are only deficient, therefore, in long staple cotton. Every encouragement has to be given to the production of long staple cotton. Sir, the cotton experts of the Government of India say that there is a special island variety of long staple cotton which is better than even Egyptian cotton which will thrive in the west coast where there is a high rainfall. In the opinion of those experts, it is possible to meet all our demand for long staple cotton by encouraging the cultivation of that particular variety. I do not know if anything is being done to encourage cultivation of that variety.

[Shri Kelappan]

There is one other thing also that I wanted to know from the Minister. If this remission is to benefit the actual cultivators, then the cultivators must be the owners of the land also. In our parts it is the landlord who pays the land tax and who is benefited by a remission of land tax and not the cultivator, unless the owner of the land also happens to be the cultivator. I do not know how it is in the States which claim this compensation. If the rent to the extent of the remission of tax is also not reduced, the remission of tax will not result in increased production, as it will be no incentive to the actual producer. Therefore, I wish to be enlightened on that point. My request to the Minister is to see to it that the actual cultivator is benefited by the reduction of tax. He will also see that the production of long staple cotton alone is encouraged.

Shri T. N. Singh: I wanted information on this point. This claim has been made or is being settled, in any case, after three years. After all, this amount was actually paid in the current year when the cotton growers brought additional land under cultivation. The Accountant General must have seen the accounts long before. Was there any dispute about this that it took such a long time? If it was a dispute, I would like to know what was the nature of that dispute. Were the accounts of the Bombay and Saurashtra Governments questioned? Was the actual additional payment made by these Governments checked by our people here—how this was being accepted? I only wanted information on this point.

Shri B. K. Das: It is stated here that the Bombay and Saurashtra States have put in claims. I want to know whether there are other States also who have put in claims and whether their claims are to be settled, and what would be the total amount involved in payment of these claims of all States.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): In this connection, Sir, we are paying Rs. 32 odd lakhs to Bombay and Saurashtra for expenditure in regard to additional production of long staple cotton which was incurred in 1950-51. We are glad to sanction it, but at the same time, we would urge the hon. Minister to inform us what additional quantity of cotton was produced, of what varieties, and whether we have to try this grow-more-cotton campaign in future also

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, every effort was made to scrutinise the accounts. It was because of that scrutiny—strict scrutiny—that three years' time was taken. Bombay and Saurashtra had submitted accounts and under this scrutiny we had to tally them with the revenue records of those States, because this remission was meant for the additional acreage that was brought under cultivation in 1950. So whether it was additional acreage or the usual acreage—all these things required scrutiny. So the revenue records of those States had to be examined and the examination was done and it was certified by the Auditor-General and then alone the amount was being paid.

Regarding other States, similar claims are before the Government from Hyderabad, Madras, PEPSU, and Uttar Pradesh and they are being scrutinised. Regarding total production, Mr. Kelappan wanted to know what steps we have taken to encourage cultivation of long staple cotton. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that in 1947-48 the total production was 3·18 lakh bales of long staple cotton. In 1948-49 it was only 3.10. In 1949-50 it increased to 4·92 lakh bales and in 1951-52 it has increased to nearly 10 lakh bales. So all the efforts that we have taken to increase the production of long staple cotton have resulted in increasing the long staple cotton production by about 5 lakh bales in the country within the course of two or three years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,22,000 be granted

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, my cut motion is No. 17. I only want to know why it is that originally the amount was Rs. 16·77 crores and now on the basis of the final accounts, it is said that it is Rs. 16·99 crores. It looks very innocuous, but already such a huge amount has been lost. What is the new factor that has entered into the accounts that again requires us to give an amount additional to what has already been placed before this House.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, there is a reduction of more than Rs. 2 crores. The actual 'capital' loss worked out in the beginning was estimated at about Rs. 19 crores, whereas the actual figures have now come down to Rs. 16·99 crores.

Shrimati Renue Chakravartty: It is written here that the 'capital' loss was originally estimated at Rs. 16·77 crores.

Shri M. C. Shah: The cost of the wheat was Rs. 90 crores and we originally estimated to get Rs. 71 crores when we sold that wheat. So there was a 'capital' loss of about Rs. 19 crores. We have kept that in suspense account and every year we make a contribution to make good that loss. That is the position.

Shri K. K. Basu: Why have you put it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why is this Rs. 16·77 crores then mentioned here? Here it is stated: The 'capital' loss was originally estimated at Rs. 16·77 crores and a provision of so much was made in the budget for the current year. Now, we want to know why on the basis of the final accounts it is put at Rs. 16·99 lakhs, involving one extra lakh of rupees or so. How has it come about?

Shri M. C. Shah: According to the original estimate of accounts it came to about Rs. 19 crores; it was kept in the suspense account.

Shri T. N. Singh: I want one information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not clear up this present information?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think it has been cleared, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I don't think; they have still some doubts.

Shri Kidwai: I am not able to quite appreciate the point raised by the other side.

Shri K. K. Basu: In the footnote it is said,

"The 'Capital' loss was originally estimated at Rs. 16·77 crores and a provision of Rs. 48·40 lakhs was made in the budget for the current year to cover the instalment due to be met from 'Revenue' during the current year. On the basis of the final accounts, however, the total 'Capital' loss on American Loan Wheat has now been worked out at Rs. 16·99 crores and the amount of the instalment....."

Therefore another one lakh or so is necessary. But, the Deputy Minister of Finance says that it was 19 crores. We cannot just make out that.

Shri Kidwai: Last year or the year before, in reply to a question it was

[Shri Kidwai]

stated as to how much of subsidy was paid in 1951-52. There 19 crores was shown, for reducing the price of the Loan Wheat. After calculation, we find that the sum actually does not come to that extent. It comes to about 16·99 crores. Wheat was being sold from year to year and the final loss has come to the figure just mentioned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then are we to take it that this is on account of deterioration or any other cause?

Shri Kidwai: We were getting wheat from three sources. One was by barter from Argentina. Then we got by barter from Russia. Then we purchased in the international market and also in the open market at the open market prices. The barter with Argentina was almost on the international market rate; so also with Russia. In the first barter we paid a little more. But, in order to bring down the open market prices to the level of our food prices from other sources we had to bear a loss. This subsidy has to be paid. The price of the wheat has to be paid in 35 instalments and so this subsidy has been taken over 35 instalments.

Shri T. N. Singh: This particular loan of the wheat is being accounted for separately and the losses are being sought to be recovered in the course of 15 years. Similarly, in the case of subsidy the Government have also lost other monies. As you said just now, the Government has been giving a subsidy for bringing down the prices of wheat from year to year. That means losses have been incurred on the sale of wheat also in the past. In other years we used to charge it direct to expenditure itself and there the matter ended. But, in this case we are having a sort of annual recovery in the course of 15 years. I would like to know why this particular procedure has been adopted in this regard.

Shri Kidwai: I said 35 years and I do not know where my friend got the figure 15 years. I said because the price of this wheat has to be paid in 35 yearly instalments, with each instalment we pay the loss.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The loss is not now incurred; it is being paid in 35 instalments.

Shri T. N. Singh: Does it include interest charges also?

Shri Kidwai: This was the money required to bring down the prices of home wheat to the pool prices.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): The other day during question hour when it was asked why it was that wheat sold to Assam was not sold at the pool prices, the hon. Minister said that it was because there was no arrangement for milling wheat there. So far as my information goes, there is arrangement for milling wheat into *atta* but there is no arrangement for milling it into flour. The flour requirements of Assam are only 20 per cent. of the whole. Therefore if the hon. Minister gives the wheat for purposes of milling into *atta* and retains the wheat for purposes of flour then the saving in Assam would be Rs. 10 per maund.

Shri Kidwai: Very good.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: It would be a tremendous saving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is suggesting measures for savings in the various departments of the Government of India.

Shri Kidwai: No, Sir; he is suggesting in Assam. I think this question has nothing to do with this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other demands. Let me devote this time to other demands. There are many things which can be raised generally but not on this matter.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 71—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 50,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

Are there any cut motions?

Excessive expenditure on Faridabad township

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call hon. Members one after another. Let them speak on all these matters if they like.

(i) *Expenditure on relief to East Pakistan Displaced Persons.*

(ii) *Expenditure on Displaced Persons in Faridabad Township.*

(iii) *Construction of mudhuts for indigent Displaced Persons.*

(iv) *Reimbursements to States on remission for housing loans.*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have my cut motions Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23. I beg to move:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(3) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(4) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): Money had already been provided for all these items, Sir. This is only excess expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, whatever might be the wording of this cut

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

motion, I would ask the hon. Member to bear this in mind. They can only discuss it. These cut motions Nos. 20 to 23 relate to Demands which have already been voted. If they are not satisfied that additional expenditure is not necessary, they can speak without going into the policy. Having accepted the policy, they cannot say anything against that. They can only say that this could have been avoided by prudent management. That is all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not against the principle at all. But I do want to say this. May I say this about the expenditure on East Pakistan displaced persons? Here it says that:

> "The original Budget Estimates were based on the expectation that the average number of East Pakistan Displaced Persons in camps in West Bengal would be 20,000. But the actual camp population in that State on 1.4.53 was 73,557 and on 8.10.53 it was 65,000."

I just want to point out to the House, how the hon. Minister could think that we would have only 20,000 persons in that camp on the basis of their own reports, which astonishes me. In the statement from the West Bengal Rehabilitation Committee it is shown that all the refugees were moved into the camps by October 1952, which was the last date on which the last big influx came, and the number dispersed according to them came to 1,20,486. After giving the figures of the various camps to which they have been redistributed—which comes to 1,07,710—the figure is 62,776. I cannot understand how we could have budgeted only for 20,000 people. It is fantastic. We have been saying all the time that the calculations of the Government are wrong, the expectations of the Government are wrong because they start from wrong premises. From 20,000 we are finding that the figure has now come to 65,000. We want 50 lakhs of rupees. That is one point on which I want classification. (*Interruption by Shri Kidwai*). How can it be now so much when at that time according to their own data the figures were quite different? I think the hon. Minister of Food does not know much about this, Sir.

The other point which I want to make is this. Since the Budget, there has been a fact-finding Committee and certain new proposals have been made by them. There again, we find one significant point. After the fact-finding Committee has come into existence, there is supposed to be a certain re-organisation both in the administration as well as in the problems of the destitutes in the camps. But actually, is it on that basis that we shall be giving this money? It is not on that basis, but on the new basis that we are giving this money and I hope it will be spent properly. Here again I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that actually we have been getting very alarming news that even after the Fact Finding Committee's report has been available, the various categories of refugees, who were actually put in the category of being destitutes who had come away from camps, have been sent back in two lots—one to the town building site and the other to the Ramchandpur Colony. In the township scheme, we find that in the Zaffarpur Colony, they are getting Rs. 675 per home, and at the same we find in another area, village area, but which is now near a municipality, they are getting Rs. 2,250. These are all points which we want clarified. There must be one system of payment for township planning. About agriculturists, in the case of Ramchandpur colony, who went back to the agricultural scheme, they have been given land not in one instalment. Again another two bighas are promised. One season has come and gone and another season is about to come and go. It is not sufficient for them to buy bullocks, ploughs etc. I believe the expenditure on camps may also be at work-site camps. The new policy is not to keep them far too long in camps, but

to put them in work-site camps. We want to be sure that this money which is being given to agriculturists as additional expenditure would be used in the best manner possible. A number of people come out as destitutes from this particular camp.

Next, about mud-huts. Actually there is one peculiar position in the construction of mud-huts. Actually in 1952-53, a provision of Rs. 43 lakhs was made, and out of this only Rs. 7 lakhs was spent in 1952-53. That is a very big difference. In that very year in Girgaum—the hon. Minister knows as I represented the matter to him—there were 2,500 mud-huts and within one rainy season about 1,500 of them were spoiled and yet we find that this amount of money has not been used. In this year, we find that actually there has been a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs and now the hon. Minister wants another Rs. 5 lakhs. We must be sure that these mud-huts, which are constructed in a haphazard fashion, with very small floor space, etc., will be able to stand the rigours of the weather. The demand of the refugees is "Give us more well-constructed houses". When you have already made a provision for Rs. 43 lakhs in 1952-53, that means you can spend that money. Why not spend it in a better way than having these tiny huts without latrines and built in a *kutcha* manner.

About Faridabad, my friend Mr. Nayar will say something and so I do not wish to take the time of the House on it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is a demand for a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for relief works for providing gainful employment to the residents of Faridabad. This is a matter in which the House should know certain facts as to why this money has become necessary. You will remember that in this Session, several questions on Faridabad Technical Institute and other institutes were answered by the hon. Minister and to our utter dismay, the hon. Minister revealed that instead of rehabilitating the unfortunate refugees who have been sent there, Government, by all its programmes and policies of rehabilitation, has rehabilitated certain retired officers. I have been to Faridabad and in one of my visits, the Contractor there told me personally that he was in the forests for 10 years, doing penance, to find out the inner secrets of man. This Contractor has been able to get 33 1/3 per cent. of the net profits—the total investment in Faridabad is about 3·25 crores of rupees till now. This Contractor tells me that he has been visiting 1,000 factories in Europe during the course of one year. This contractor has been responsible for certain factories closing down in Delhi and does claim to be a communist when he sees a communist or to be a socialist when he sees a socialist Sir, when I visited the Institute he wrote a slip and passed it to me. The red ink script read that "a Sikh is a good communist who hates none and loves all." He said "I am a friend of the communists."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has at last found a friend.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I generally disown such friends. When the Government of India send certain people to study the working of certain factories, the most technically qualified people, with many degrees to their credit take one or two years to do the job, but this gentleman says he has seen a thousand factories in Western Germany, after the War, and he also says 'I was doing penance for 10 years just to find out my inner secrets." This is the man whom Government thinks to be the fittest person to be appointed as a contractor. He is paid a fantastic salary of Re. 1 per month, just to bring him within the ambit of the rules, just to bring to him powers of authority to boss over all the workers, just to make it possible for him to curb the workers' movement. Under his "wonderful" management...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we discussing the entire policy now?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only referring to what is gainful employment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does this item relate to? We are not generally going into the method of employment.

Shri A. P. Jain. There are certain refugees there who are employed on earth-digging and other light works. They cannot put in the full amount of work and we have to subsidise them. This sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is for giving subsidy for that earth-work and similar kind of work.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The necessity for providing such employment would not have arisen had it not been for the fact that the Faridabad administration is under the control of somebody who does not know anything about refugee rehabilitation. anything about the working of a factory, or anything about a technical institute. After the present Administrator was appointed, about 12 or 13 technically qualified officers, doctors and engineers, were forced to suffer as he was creating hell for them. That is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going into the entire administration of Faridabad. There are various occupations and employment that have been provided and one of them is digging trenches or rather doing some such earthwork. Some of the people are not able to do work which will entitle them to earn a full wage on which they can sustain themselves and so the balance is to be subsidised by Government, because they are all refugees. Are we to go now into general observations like "if you had some other work or if you had some other factory or if it had been managed properly and so on"?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because the administration must be taken as a whole, for example...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of example. The hon. Member will confine himself to the mud business

Shri V. P. Nayar: I don't want to throw mud at other people for nothing.

6 P.M.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On a point of information, Sir. There is what is colloquially called "the *mitti uravo*" scheme. For building of the roads workers are taken to Kalkaji, for instance. We are having this to give them proper employment. What I want to know is, while giving this Rs. 48,000, whether the Government have, at the same time, got proposals to continue this scheme or whether they are finding out new methods, because some of the schemes are technical. For instance, in Faridabad, sock-making is contemplated. But actually it could not go on there, because Government could not give money. Out of the two and a half lakhs to Faridabad industries, actually one and a half lakhs of stocks were there, but they could not be sold in time, because the accounting had not been gone through by the Union Secretariat.

There are other matters also which I could illustrate, but I am sure the Speaker will cut off my speech and therefore I am not giving them. But the point is this: This scheme which the hon. Minister has put through almost at the last point of despair,—whether they are going to continue it or, whether they are going to reconsider the scheme after making it a proper industrial establishment, eliminating all the defects and flaws that were in the administration itself such as the integration between the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Faridabad.

Shri Velayudhan: Can I elicit one information?

Shri B. K. Das *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ask Mr. Das to speak.

Shri B. K. Das: As regards item No. (c) (i) at page 19, the figure, as on 8th October, 1953, was 65,000. I infer, and, of course, the hon. Minister will correct me when I say that when it was stated by the Government that it was 1,20,486 in October, 1952—this figure included the number in the permanent liability camps and the women's re-

habilitation camps also. If we deduct this 25,000 or so and the number in some other centres, we get again the same figure. The hon. Minister will please throw light on this.

Secondly, in these camps, as on 1st September, 1953, there were 68,444 persons, and here, under the note of the Bengal Government, it is said that it has been difficult to rehabilitate those persons who are there for more than a year. They say that the main reason is paucity of land. The Minister of Rehabilitation of West Bengal said in a statement that there are agriculturist families numbering about 9,768. There are also other *Barujibi* families—fishermen—and those belonging to other occupations who number about 5,587. I want to know if it is difficult to procure land why it has not been possible to send these people—fishermen and other families belonging to other occupations—to work for one year or more in the rehabilitation camps.

Another point is, as regards (d), —that Hyderabad State people are being helped. I want to know whether these people were displaced as back as 1948, and what was the condition so long, and what help was rendered to them. Rs. 5 lakhs have been asked for their help now. I want to know whether during these four or five years, any help was given to them.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether after the appointment of a new Faridabad Administrative Officer, there were a large number of strikes and other difficulties in the Faridabad township, and whether this officer was practically, and in fact, an anti-refugee from the very beginning, while he was working as Deputy Commissioner? Is it to suppress the refugees that he was sent there. I have got a letter with me...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise on this supplementary demand?

Shri Velayudhan: Mr. Nayar had...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nayar need not be followed.

Shri Velayudhan: I want to submit only one thing. I have got a letter in which it is said: It is understood that this Administrative Officer engaged certain *goondas* against the refugees....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Whatever might be the relevancy of this elsewhere, it is not relevant here. Already there appears to be trouble there: such remarks would only aggravate them.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): In page 18 under sub-head (a) the explanation given is as follows:

> "At the time of framing the budget estimates for 1953-54, it was expected that the Property Organisations at Lahore and Karachi would be closed from 1.4.53. Later on, it was decided to allow these organisations to continue as negotiations were continuing with the Government of Pakistan in connection with movable property."

Rs. 65,000 is asked for for these organisations. I want to know what were the reasons which led to the conclusion that they might be closed by 1st April, 1953, what are the additional reasons which now impel Government in continuing them, whether these organisations had any part to play during these negotiations, whether the officers who go from here cannot perform those functions, and the exact functions that have so far been performed by these organisations or are still to be performed if the negotiations continue.

Only two days back it was pointed out that eleven letters have been sent to Pakistan, not one of which has been replied to by them. Is it considered advisable even now to wait for these negotiations, and whether for that purpose these organisations are necessary?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Sir, we find in this de-

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

mand under (g) the following explanation is given:

> "The additional funds are required for a larger number of cheap tenements in Delhi than originally estimated for squatters at the rate of Rs. 500 per family."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the accommodation that would be provided for a family in these Rs. 500 tenements and how many persons could live in them. We know, Sir, that the mud-huts that were built for a family were very small ones and it was very difficult for a family to sleep, in the accommodation provided even if the members tried to squeeze themselves. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that it is not fair to provide this type of accommodation. These mud-huts are not fit for a family of five to live in.

Secondly, I find that three lakhs of rupees are being given by way of subsidy for unemployment relief in Faridabad. Lately there has been a suggestion that some lands are to be given to these people. In regard to Faridabad we have been insisting that some means should be found whereby unemployment in that township could be relieved. Unemployed from there come here, and stage hunger strikes. The unemployment problem is not going to be solved through subsidies even if you spend crores. In Nilokheri we have spent as much as Rs. 3,500 per family as against this Rs. 500 tenements to poor families in Delhi. This is discriminatory so far housing is concerned. There is unemployment in Faridabad, Palwal and other places. I would request the hon. Minister to find other means than subsidy of solving this problem once for all.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in fact quite large and important issues have been raised, and in order to do full justice to the Government point of view I would ordinarily require considerable time. Nonetheless I would try to compress things in as short a time as possible.

First, as regards figures of West Bengal, according to the estimate at the time when the budget was being framed there were about 1,22,000 people in camp. Out of these, 40,000 were permanent liabilities and there was no question of reduction of their number. The balance of 83,000 persons were living in relief camps and were expected to be rehabilitated. At that time we were expecting that we would be able to find lands and settle these camp families on land and in different occupations so that the average population of the camps during the year 1953-54 would be considerably reduced. On account of litigation by which certain provisions of the Land Planning Act have been nullified, our expectations with regard to the acquisition of land could not be fulfilled. Moreover there is a paucity of land in West Bengal and the refugees there generally do not want to go out of West Bengal. The difficulties of acquiring land by themselves are considerable. Those expectations would not be fulfilled and therefore we have come forward for a supplementary grant.

The present camp population other than permanent liabilities would be about 60,000. That is we have been able to reduce it by about 23,000. But if the present difficulties subsist I am afraid rehabilitation will have to be delayed, because unless we get lands it is not possible to settle people. That is the reason why our original calculations could not be fulfilled.

Although several things which have been said about Ramachandrapura are not relevant to the discussion under these supplementary grants, yet I would like to clarify some of the points raised by my friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She asked: how is it that some persons are being given Rs. 2,250 as house building loan while others are being given Rs. 500 as house building loan? House building loans are granted under various schemes and in various places. In the rural colonies house loans at the rate of Rs. 500 are granted, whereas in the urban colonies house loans are

granted on a higher scale, Rs. 1,250 being the minimum, and persons who are prepared to contribute the balance of the expenditure on housing get 75 per cent. of the loan, from us. These persons are being settled in urban areas and therefore they are entitled to loan at a higher rate.

Quite a number of things have been said with regard to Faridabad. The money which we want relates to certain subsidies that are being given to people who are being provided with temporary work. In Faridabad the employment problem is rather acute. There are about 6,000 persons out of which only 2,500 persons have permanent employment. I quite appreciate that subsidy is not a good form of assistance, but in the transitory period we have to give it.

We have been trying to solve the problem of Faridabad in various ways. There are about 1,200 persons who have claims for land. I offered to these persons land in Bikaner, some of the best lands in the Indian Union. They are all irrigated lands. The minimum area which I offered to them, to each family, was 8 acres, irrespective of whatever the verified claim may have been. The maximum was an area of about 40 acres. Besides this, we offered them a loan of Rs. 800 to each one of the families. Not one family moved. I also made an offer to some of these families that they could come to Delhi and settle here because there was larger scope for settlement here. I said that we will give you Rs. 500 as a subsidy for house construction or we will give you built houses. Not one family has moved. The situation in Faridabad is that these people are not co-operating...

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why?

Shri A. P. Jain:...and difficulties are multiplying. I have, of course, a way. I may deprive all these persons of further employment in Faridabad so that either starvation may drive them out or I may remove them from Faridabad forcibly. I do not want to take those steps unless forced and we are paying a subsidy. We shall have to stop it. We are taking some steps to bring some industries there. We are negotiating with the Wearwell Cycle Co., and also with the Hindustan Electricals for the starting of an industry for the manufacture of cables and electrical appliances, etc. We are also negotiating with Spun Pipe India Ltd., for the manufacture of hume pipes. We are also negotiating with Tatas, etc., for the manufacture of diesel engines here. Hon. Members know that setting up a big industry is by no means an easy job, particularly in these difficult times when the economic situation is none too good and unemployment is increasing. In order to reduce unemployment in Faridabad, either the co-operation of the people in Faridabad or the use of force may become necessary. We have tried to avoid force and we shall try to aviod it as much as possible. Ultimately if the situation is not properly controlled, we shall have to do something.

I am sorry that some very unwarranted remarks have been made about the person who is in charge of the technical institute. An impression has been created as if we have sent him to Europe. He may have been to Europe at his expense but we have not sent him to Europe. The terms under which he has agreed to undertake the work, are rathe onerous for him. He gets a nominal salary of one rupee per month because we wanted to give him the status of a Government servant. Besides he is entitled to thirty three and one-third per cent. of the net profits. They are nil. In fact, we are running the Technical institute at a heavy loss. During the last 8 months, ever since this gentleman has been working, he has not received a single pie. I have been thinking whether it is not too hard upon him, that he should spend the whole day and not get a single pie. I am inclined to think that....

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not want to interrupt. But, I want to say...

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not giving way.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On a point of personal explanation, Sir,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. In giving personal explanations, the hon. Member ought not to be impatient. He must wait. After the hon. Minister finishes, he can get up and say with the permission of the Chair what he wants to say by way of personal explanation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am in fact thinking whether I should not start giving this gentleman a small salary and revise the terms of employment.

Certain very unfortunate remarks have been made about the Administrator about whom I can say that he is an official having ample experience, who has, during the time—of about one year—that he has been there, rendered very valuable service as Administrator and looked after the displaced persons with all the sympathy that was possible.

Some questions have been asked about the Hyderabad displaced persons. These persons are Muslims, mostly those who had been displaced on account of the Police Action from their usual place of residence. Originally, they were being looked after by the Hyderabad Government. They rendered assistance under the various items under which we proposed to give them assistance. Last year, we decided to give assistance to these persons. I visited the place and examined the whole problem. Now the Government of India have undertaken the responsibility of giving assistance to these persons and provision has been made for that

Sardar Hukam Singh has raised the question of the property organisation, as to why we were thinking that we would be able to close the property organisation in Lahore and Karachi, and what functions it performs. The functions of this organisation are: to assist in the repatriation of the movable property, to gather and supply information to the correspondents and to deal with the Pakistan authorities. At one time practically all the negotiations on the evacuee property between ourselves and Pakistan had come to a standstill and we were feeling that any continuance of this organisation was not called for. We thought that we would be able to close this organisation with effect from 1st April 1953. However, at that stage certain statements were made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan which raised some hopes and we thought that if these negotiations with regard to the movable property came to a successful conclusion we shall need this organisation and it would have been unwise for us to have discontinued it, and therefore we have asked for a supplementary grant.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now, may I....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now about cheap tenements. Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava and other hon. Members have made some observations with regard to the cheap tenements. What we do under the cheap tenements scheme is this: We give 100 sq. yards of developed land. Of course, the development is not of the same standard as in our regular colonies. Then, we give an outright grant of Rs. 500. They need not confine the construction to Rs. 500. This is a free grant for which they need not pay any interest or rent. Ordinarily, this scheme has been found to be very popular and displaced persons have preferred to avail of this grant of Rs. 500 even in preference to some of the tenements which we have built costing Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. They put in some money themselves and it is for them to construct. This is an optional grant. Here we give you a piece of land, a plot, and here we give you money. It is up to you

to do the construction. If they do not want it, we do not force it upon them. This scheme, as I said, has found great favour with the displaced persons. It is deserving more of praise than of condemnation.

These were some of the points which were raised, and if they put any questions, I shall certainly answer them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Did the hon. Minister answer the question about the mud-huts scheme just now? I did not follow.

Shri A. P. Jain: These are cheap tenements.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is one grant which deals with mud-huts. There I had raised the question why, it was popular in the first year that only Rs. 7 lakhs out of Rs. 48 lakhs or so was used.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is about cheap tenements which I have explained.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is a different scheme it appears.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know if they have been able to repatriate any property since 1st April, 1953?

Shri A. P. Jain: No. The Movable Property Agreement has been ratified by Pakistan, and it will come into effect from 1st January, 1954.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, the hon. Minister when replying to me stated that it was unfortunate that I cast some aspersion on certain officers who were very efficient. I want to inform the House and the hon. Minister through you that not only did Mr. Madusudhan Singh tell me all that I said before, but he also said that both Mr. A. P. Jain and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna wanted him to be there. I did not believe it then, but now because Mr. Jain says so, that he is to be paid a salary, I believe it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is no personal explanation.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. I want him to be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the vote of the House, now that two hours exactly are over. Hon. the Home Minister finished at 4-25, and two hours from then is 6-25. I will put all the other Demands.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want your ruling and guidance on one point before you guillotine the other cut motions and demands for the vote of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How do you know that? I have not stated nor begun to say what ruling I wanted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have already looked into that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not about this. You were just informing the House that all the other demands will be put to the vote of the House. Before that, in respect of one demand, I wanted to raise a point, and to have your ruling on it. Am I wrong in doing that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing can be done hereafter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not going into the merits. On a question of general periciple or policy, I want your ruling.

Shri K. K. Basu: Before you guillotine, I would like to know one thing in regard to the import of sugar. Previously, it was decided to import 2 lakhs of tons of sugar. Now the quantity has been increased by about 50,000 tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the general information of hon. Members I might say, that at the time of guillotine, if anything is left over, on which hon. Members want some information, they may write to the hon. Minister, and the hon. Minister will give a note, if it is a matter of general public importance, and not a matter of detail.

Shri Kidwai: If I am given the questions, I shall answer them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may give these questions directly to the hon. Minister, or to the office, in

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

which case, we shall pass them on. So memoranda will be given, regarding the other matters.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I wanted to know was something different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not unfortunately the time I can hear the hon. Member. I am sorry. This is not the time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wish to raise a point of order, because it is such an important matter. I want to have your guidance and ruling, before you apply guillotine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the guillotine time, no point of order will apply.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is very strange.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You must allow us to raise a point of order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Guillotine is to be applied only at 6-27 P.M.? Can you not give me just half a minute so as to enable me to raise the point on which I want your ruling and guidance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall finish this first, and then hear the point of order. There is no harm in that.

The question is:

"That the separate supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 86, 95, 125 and 138."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 95—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 95,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,72,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

Shri V. P. Nayar: The point of order which I wanted to raise was this. Along with my other cut motions, I had given some cut motions in respect of Demand No. 107 also. I

know that on charged amounts, cut motions cannot be carried. But here is a provision in the Constitution, which says:

> "So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates."

Although I knew that these cut motions cannot be accepted, still I wanted to raise a discussion on this Demand relating to the Speaker's salary. It was a very important matter on which I wanted to focus the attention of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently. If hon. Members want to raise any discussion on any Demand relating to a charged item, certainly the House is entitled to discuss that matter. No doubt, those cut motions shall not be put to the vote of the House. But now, we had to apply the guillotine, and so I could not allow any opportunity for the hon. Member to raise the matter referred to in his cut motion. If they had come in the usual course, possibly I would have considered the question of giving an opportunity to the hon. Member to speak.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I submit in the matter of questions, when questions are not admitted we are informed officially by letters. And in this case I wanted to submit this for your ruling, because I contacted the office and the office informed me that in the year 1929...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am aware of the convention ....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will you please hear me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to say this for the consideration of the House and the hon. Member that normally, whenever any demand relates to Parliament, the procedure is not to ask questions on the floor of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because it will be thrusting the Speaker into the hands of the Government and making them justify his existence or the existence of the office. Therefore, ordinarily the procedure is that the Member should go to the Speaker and ask him about information and try to get satisfaction about that matter. That is the convention. It is not as if we cannot raise any matter here. Parliament is supreme. Parliament can certainly raise any matter relating to this matter, and if there is anything particularly either against the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker...

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: ..... there is another provision.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That we know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now with respect to the office and other things, information ordinarily can be had of the Speaker. He will just...

Shri V. P. Nayar: My difficulty was this. When I asked the office, the office told me that there was a convention, that there was a precedent. The precedent which was shown to me was a precedent in which the then President of the House had given a ruling in answer to a question from Mr. Mohammed Rafi. That was in the year 1929. We will discuss that matter...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Order, order. There is a limit to this kind of digression. The hon. Member raised a particular point as to whether a demand here which is charged can be discussed in the House. I agree it can be discussed. But we have applied the guillotine now. That was accepted. But if anything more arises on any particular matter, we will discuss. Only with regard to matters relating to the Parliament Secretariat or the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker, in the first instance, as far as possible,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

they will have to make an approach to the hon. the Speaker. That is the convention. If in spite of it...

Shri V. P. Nayar: Can I take it that your ruling is that we can discuss a matter relating to the Secretariat and the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker on the floor of the House or that we should go to the Chamber....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Order, order. There is an Act of Parliament. There is no question of discussing about the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker or the Secretariat.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not in...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not prepared to answer the hon. Member. It is not cross-examination of any particular person. I have already said that so far as that matter was concerned, if there had been no guillotine, I would have considered it as to whether it ought to be allowed or not. That is the only thing that arises. I am not here to answer hypothetical questions.

Shri V. P. Nayar *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member introduces all sorts of irrelavant matters, notwithstanding the fact that I have told him very often....

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is a difference in understanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now take up the Appropriation Bill.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I *introduce the Bill and beg to *move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS IN RESPECT OF P.E.P.S.U. FOR 1953-54

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, are there any cut motions regarding PEPSU?

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I have a cut motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is general policy; it is not allowed.

---

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 11. Elections; it is again a matter of policy. I will put all the Demands to vote.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, cannot we speak on this Demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Oh, yes, certainly. The hon. Member will never be prevented from speaking.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I thought it was being put to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The speech must be confined to the supplementary demand. What is the demand on which he wants to speak?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Demand No. 11, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Then I will retain this Demand No. 11 and put the others to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 8, 28, 34, 36, 41, 42 and 45, be granted to the President out of the Cohsolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of P.E.P.S.U. which were adopted by the House are reproduced below*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 8—IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 28—MEDICAL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,37,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,96,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 45—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND NO. 11—ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATURES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Elections to Legislatures'."

गृह-कार्य तथा राज्य मंत्री (डा० काटजू) : अब आप क्या कहेंगे ?

सरदार हुकम सिंह : अगर आप चाहें तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

डा० काटजू : अगर आप एलेक्शन नहीं चाहते, तो न करवाया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All hon. Members must speak only through the Chair. The hon. Member may go on. I am sorry he has been interrupted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I thought I will take notice of that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why I said that every hon. Member can speak only through the Chair.

An Hon. Member: Sir, there is no quorum.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Sardar Hukam Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Demand No. 11, there is an amount of Rs. 1,70,000 for printing of electoral rolls. When the previous Constitution was suspended, in the last budget we had voted about Rs. 2 lakhs and something for the printing of electoral rolls and their revision. It was considered at that time that perhaps we have to hold these elections under the new law and therefore the Election Commissioner thought that we might have fresh rolls altogether. The rolls for 1952 had been revised and even for 1953. Even then I brought it to the notice of the authorities in Parliament, that there was no use in taking up the question of fresh rolls and wasting this money as they had been revised up to 1953. This sum of Rs. 1,70,000 has been wasted and now we are told that the elections would be held under the old law. When we were discussing the Representation of People's Act on 4th August 1953, it had been brought to the notice of the Law Minister that there were many defects in the old law and that a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the House as much experience had been gained by the judgments and decisions of Election Tribunals and we had learned a great deal. Then the reason given was that so far as PEPSU was concerned, we wanted early elections and the words used are "It would be a pity if those elections were to be held under the existing law and not under the new law which will be on the statute book if the Bill is passed." In spite of that, it is a pity now that those elections are to be held under the old law and the defect that we found then has not been remedied. When the Constitution was suspended, it was emphasised as one of the reasons that because there have been so many rejections, improper rejections, and acceptances of nomination papers a large number had to be re-elected and the hon. Minister then characterised it as if it was going to be a miniature general election there. We thought that it was wasting the time and energy of the candidates and also the money of the exchequer to allow that law to con-

tinue, but now we find that this election in PEPSU, for which we are providing here Rs. 9,70,500, is going to be held with all those defects in the law and people would not be able to get any advantage of the experience that had been gained during the elections. Then, Sir, my fear is that, as happened before, perhaps there might be the same process repeated again. It was Congress regime then, when all those defects came out—such a large number of nomination papers was rejected or accepted unduly. We have been hearing for some time past that even responsible leaders have been going from Delhi and have been talking about in public and in private to give an impression to the people that though elections are coming, Congress is sure to win, whatever methods might be adopted. If it does not come out successful in the elections and some other party gets into power and secures the majority, then the same process is going to be repeated. It shall not be allowed to rule in that State and it would be Congress again. Therefore, people will be wasting their efforts if they vote for any other party. Maybe, Sir, that with that object in view, the same process might be repeated. Our fears get confirmed when we find that if any other party is returned and the same objections and election petitions are there, this also might be used as one of the grounds for throwing that party out as was done in the last case, because this was also considered to be one of the valid reasons why the Constitution had to be suspended in that State.

Now, Sir, when the last general elections took place, it was made clear here that during the elections ballot-boxes had been broken; votes had been transported from one box to another and certain other meddling was done with the boxes, so that people had numerous complaints that the elections were not free and fair. Even in this House, our hon. Prime Minister had to admit that this taking away of the outer label on a box and then replacing it subsequently, when the day's polling had concluded, could be done very easily and the complaints were that that had been resorted to very frequently and, therefore, free election could not be held. So the results were different from what the voters desired. It was argued when the Constitution was suspended by the hon. Home Minister, that the people had lost confidence, and we were not sure whether free and fair elections could take place in the atmosphere that existed when the Constitution was suspended; he argued that though there was the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commission as the agency to conduct this election, because the machinery that had to be employed was of the State, there could be no confidence under the circumstances and every party would have complaints that the elections had not been free and fair. He was talking of the bye-elections that were to be held then when he was making that speech. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any steps to ensure that the elections would be free, whether he had taken any steps to change those rules; whether there are any measures taken to see that the same course would not be adopted even now; whether elections would be free from any possibility of meddling. What action has been taken at this time to ensure that the elections would be free and fair. It is very easy to say, as has been remarked by a friend of mine, that every action has been taken, and exactly that would be the reply that would be given by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs "that every possible action would be taken".

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is simple.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is very simple, Sir, but would that satisfy the parties? Would that be a guarantee that the election would be free and fair? There are suspicions which we gave expression to at that time as well, that this Constitution was suspended to bring, to resuscitate, the Congress into power. Those doubts have been re-

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

confirmed: the machinery that was set up to carry on the administration in the name of the President has been busy all through to bring about circumstances which would enable the Congress to come into power. They have worked to their utmost capacity to bring about the success of the Congress. So far as the other parties are concerned, they are afraid that that machinery would now exert its best to show those results for which they have been very anxious. My submission at this hour is that mere declarations and professions would not do.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Knacheepuram): The Home Minister is not listening.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I do not mind. Even if he is listening, it would not have any effect.

The greatest change that is said to have been brought about is the elimination of dacoits. But there was no allegation at that time that any dacoits had tampered with the ballot boxes, that they had run away with any votes. The allegations were that it was one party or influential persons who had been going round and tampering with the boxes. The executive had helped them. The allegations were that the officers who had been entrusted with the task of conducting free and fair elections had taken part in those corrupt practices. So, the claim that has been made that the law and order position in PEPSU has improved, has not at all altered the conditions wherein those suspicions arose. My submission is that unless some practical steps are taken, there cannot be any surety, any guarantee that the elections would be free and fair. I want to warn the Government that unless they can give an assurance on this matter, people would lose their faith in democracy, and if that comes about it would be a tragedy for the country. The Congress also should look at this matter from a long range point of view If only it is concerned about creating circumstances whereby it could again come into power, thereby shaking the confidence of people in democratic principles, when people feel convinced that this Government would not allow any other party to come into power by fair and just means, I say it would be tragic for the country as also for the Congress and for everybody who wishes that these democratic institutions should thrive in our country.

My submission is that mere professions would not do, unless practical steps are taken to see that, when such a large sum is going to be spent on these elections, they are held according to the sacred principles which we have laid in our Constitution which we all revere.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Chairman, I have got very great respect and indeed admiration for my hon. friend. Though I have heard a long discourse from him, I have failed to understand what he wants me to do. Does he want the elections to be postponed? If he wants the President's rule to continue for another twelve months, well and good, we will have no elections at all: the money will be saved.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That was the complaint which my hon. friend made that the Home Minister was sleeping. I did not take notice of it then. I now find that all that I have said is in vain.

Dr. Katju: He was talking about the new Bill and old Bill and defects and all that. If his apprehension is that there should be no election till the new Bill is passed, we all know that the Bill will not be passed now. It will be taken up only in the budget session. You, Sir, had something to do with the Select Committee. There are ten dissenting minutes. Very large changes have been made. I think the House will take at least five or seven days in discussing it. Then it will go to the Council of States. I can then say publicly: At the request of my friend Sardar Hukam Singh, the respected leader of

a particular party in PEPSU elections have been postponed and President's rule will continue.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Therefore, Sir, my suspicion is confirmed that the Home Minister has been sleeping.

Dr. Katju: I shall issue a statement stating the grounds.

If you leave that aside, it was raising a mountain on the basis of a molehill. Here unfortunately even that molehill does not exist. All imaginary apprehensions—"we have heard this, that and the other", my friend said. But he is an old gentleman with great knowledge and experience in law courts. For God's sake do not believe in rumours—such as that one Congressman said "we are going to bring the whole thing again".

I imagine there have been lots of rulings by Election Tribunals. One defect pointed out in the earlier election was that a number of nomination papers were improperly accepted or rejected. I am hoping it will not happen. So far as fair and free and unfettered elections are concerned, what can I do? He won't believe me, he has completely lost faith in me. Therefore my professions will not do. What concrete step does he want me to take? Suppose I say: please give me a chit.....

Dr. Krishnaswami: Make him Home Minister.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I could suggest many.

Dr. Katju: This is all imaginary sermon you have delivered just now. We had it two days ago in the newspapers that the Adviser has issued the strictest possible instructions to all government servants to keep away from the electoral machinery. I imagine in the coming two months if the election is held, then all the contending parties will do their utmost to try to persuade the electorate to their favour—my hon. friend's party, the Congress party, every one will do his best. We can only see that they will do their best in the right line. And when the actual polling commences it will be for the Election Commission or its officers to see that the ballot boxes are not tampered with, that the things are sealed properly and all that. What can I do? So, if he will allow me to say so, the speech he delivered was not really intended for us; it was intended for external consumption.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Because you can't digest it.

Shri Chinaria (Mohindergarh): Sardar Saheb has voiced the view of the masses there, because they are quite happy under the President's rule.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. What is the topic he wants to discuss? The Minister has already replied.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,70,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Elections to Legislatures'."

The motion was adopted

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Pun-

[Mr. Chairman]

jab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following three messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Court-fees (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1953, agreed without any amendment to the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People, at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1953."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953, agreed without any amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1953."

Mr. Chairman: The House will now adjourn till 1-30 on Monday, the 21st December.

The House then adjourned till Half Past One of the Clock on Monday, the 21st December, 1953.

* Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.